



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Okuno Denies Any Slight to PRC Intended

OW1005052088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT
10 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Cabinet Minister Seisuke Okuno said Tuesday he had no intention of slandering China when he defended Japan's aggressive behavior during World War II.

"I don't want to describe it as an aggressive war, because both many Japanese and Chinese were killed," Okuno told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

"I want to establish friendly Japan-China relations and I have never spoken ill of China," he added.

Okuno, in charge of the National Land Agency, told a House of Representatives Audit Committee meeting Monday that Japan had no aggressive intention when it started the Pacific War in 1941.

He also said the Tokyo Military Tribunal held in Tokyo after the war was an arena of punishment by the war winner to the loser.

China's official news agency XINHUA immediately reported Okuno's remarks and said he again defended "Japan's aggressive war."

Okuno, 74, a bureaucrat-turned politician, touched off a diplomatic row with China last month when he criticized senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and defended Japan's wartime action.

Okuno, who said Japanese people have been "twisted around" by Deng, told a visiting ruling party leader last month that he regrets the existence of a handful of Japanese rightists trying to damage Sino-Japanese relations.

South Korea and some other Asian countries joined China in slamming Okuno for his statement on the wartime action.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita refused comment Tuesday, when asked by a group of reporters about Okuno's statement made at the Diet Committee Monday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi told a lower house cabinet committee session that he will inform Okuno of the government's basic stance that there was an aggressive nature to Japan's behavior in the last world war.

He said the government should give due consideration to the sentiments of the people in neighboring countries as it gives top priority to friendly international relations.

Obuchi, however, refused to make a comment as the chief government spokesman regarding Okuno's remarks, saying Okuno's real intention is unclear.

11-Member PRC Business Mission Arrives

OW0905154788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT
9 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—An 11-member Chinese business mission arrived in Japan Monday to observe Japanese financial market conditions and exchange views with representatives of financial institutions here.

The mission, led by Zheng Hongye, vice chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, is comprised mainly of treasurers of major Chinese state-run companies, Japanese officials said.

The group plans to visit the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) Tuesday.

It also plans to make a study tour Friday of the Bank of Japan and the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the officials said.

This is the third consecutive annual visit to Japan by a Chinese mission at the invitation of the Fuyo Group of companies, which includes Fuji Bank Ltd.

Decision on Table Tennis Entry Acknowledged

OW0905122888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT
9 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—The president of the North Korean Table Tennis Association sent a message of appreciation Monday to the Japan Table Tennis Association for its effort to have the Japanese Government allow 18 North Korean table tennis teams to play in this month's ninth Asian table tennis championships in Niigata, Japan.

Kim Tok-chon particularly praised Ichiro Ogimura, president of the International Table Tennis Federation, and Atsushi Goto, president of the Asia Table Tennis Union, for their good efforts.

Japanese sports sources believe Kim, who doubles as vice chairman of the North Korean Sports Guidance Committee, would have served as the team leader.

But Japan's sanctions against North Korea for the latter's alleged involvement in the suspected destruction of a South Korean airliner last November include a ban on entry into Japan of any civil servants.

While in a broad sense any North Korean official could be classified as a civil servant, Kim, with his background and credentials, is no doubt a civil servant and is subject to the sanctions, according to the sources.

Under such circumstances, North Korea had to replace Kim, they observed.

ROK Decides To Grant JSP Dietman Visa

OW0905153388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT
9 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 9 KYODO—The South Korean Government has changed its mind and decided to allow a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) dietman to visit South Korea as a member of a Japanese parliamentary group, the YONHAP News Agency reported Monday.

A Tokyo-dispatched YONHAP report said that Yoshio Sakurauchi, a leader of the parliamentary group, called on South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong, Monday morning and informed him of the Seoul government's decision.

The Socialist dietman at issue is Kenjiro Kawamata, who was planning to join the Japanese group in its survey tour of South Korea.

Sakurauchi, former Japanese foreign minister, is president of a suprapartisan dietmen's group concerned with sports affairs, which plans to dispatch the parliamentary delegation to Seoul.

Originally, the delegation had planned to visit Seoul in late March to survey Seoul Olympics-related facilities.

But after the Seoul government refused to issue a visa to Kawamata because of South Korea's dissatisfaction with the JSP's policy on South Korea, the suprapartisan delegation suspended the visit plan and has been asking for reconsideration by the Seoul government.

With the Seoul government's shift to issue a visa to Kawamata, the parliamentary delegation is expected to make its visit by the end of this month, political sources said.

Yugoslavia's Mikulic To Visit 25-28 May

OW1005021688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT
10 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Yugoslavian Prime Minister Branko Mikulic [title as received] will pay an official visit to Japan May 25-28, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The Yugoslavian premier is scheduled to have talks with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on May 26, and will meet Emperor Hirohito the following day.

Mikulic, who will be accompanied by his wife Rajka, will leave for home from Osaka on May 28 after visiting the ancient capital of Kyoto in western Japan.

Mikulic will be the first government leader from Yugoslavia to make an official visit to Japan since late President Josip Broz Tito did in 1968, according to the ministry.

Trade, Tax Decisions Await Takeshita

OW0905140488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021
GMT 9 May

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita plunged into domestic politics Monday immediately after returning from an 11-day trip to Europe, facing the most severe ordeal since he took office last November.

His immediate tasks are to find a solution to the beef and orange import dispute with Washington and form a consensus within his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on a sweeping tax reform, political sources said.

He is expected to discuss these problems with top government and party officials Wednesday.

Political analysts said that since he succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister, he has run state affairs relatively smoothly.

But he is now being asked to make severe decisions on the trade issue with the United States and the tax reform which his government plans to carry out, the analysts said.

The beef and orange decontrol talks in Washington broke off last week, with the U.S. rejecting a Japanese proposal to impose surcharges in return for the liberalization.

The issue has been brought before a multilateral panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established to probe U.S. complaints over Japan's beef and orange import curbs.

Sources close to Takeshita said he wants to break the impasse through bilateral negotiations before he meets U.S. President Ronald Reagan during the summit talks of seven industrialized nations to be held in Toronto, Canada, June 19-21.

The sources said Takeshita is also required to make a decision on the introduction of a new indirect tax, a scheme the government of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira failed to establish in 1979.

The LDP's Tax System Research Council will start a full-scale, 10-day debate Tuesday on the tax reform. The sources said Takeshita will have to keep his fingers crossed for the time being.

The sources said the prime minister has no intention of extending the current regular Diet session, due to end May 25, since there are few important bills.

But Takeshita has to reach an agreement with opposition parties on the scale of tax reductions before the end of the Diet session, they said.

The sources said Takeshita will likely call an extraordinary Diet session to study a tax reform bill in mid-July.

North Korea

Soviet Flotilla Goodwill Visit 12-16 May
SK1005042588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0415 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—A flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet with the antisubmarine cruiser "Novorossiysk" as the flagship and consisting of the large antisubmarine ship "Admiral Zakharov" and the destroyer "Boyevoy" will pay an official goodwill visit to Wonsan Port from May 12 to 16. It will be led by senior vice admiral of the Soviet Navy G.A. Khvatov, commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Anniversary of Soviet War Victory Viewed
SK0905053188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0520 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 43rd anniversary of the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, which stresses that the victory of the heroic Soviet people and Army in the patriotic war for defeating Hitler fascist aggression army was a great event of world historic significance. The author of the article says that the historic victory of the Soviet people in the patriotic war powerfully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system to the capitalist system, its invincible vitality and the might of the unity and cohesion of the Soviet party, state, people and army.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Soviet people on the historic anniversary of the great victory in defeating fascism, the article says, and goes on:

Since the war the Soviet people have rehabilitated and rebuilt the devastated national economy in a short period and turned their country into a socialist power with a mighty economy and defence capabilities and modern science and technology.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are making vigorous endeavours to implement the 12th five-year plan and hasten socio-economy development, upholding the decisions of the 27th party congress.

Proceeding from the responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union put forward constructive initiatives to establish a comprehensive international security system,

realise nuclear disarmament, prevent militarisation of space and completely eliminate all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons and made sincere efforts for their realization.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at all the successes made by the fraternal Soviet people and firmly support the initiatives of the Soviet Union to defend world peace and security.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are now comprehensively developing in various fields in the spirit agreed upon at the historical meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in 1986.

The Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people on the road of the common struggle for the victory of cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism and make all efforts to consolidate and develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship in the future, too.

Daily Marks CSSR Liberation Anniversary
SK0905100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The Korean people extend warm greetings to the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of the country, says NODONG SINMUN today.

A signed article of the paper notes that since the liberation the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party have firmly defended the revolutionary gains, smashing all the plots and manoeuvres of the counter-revolutionary forces, and brought about great social changes through their creative labour. It goes on: The party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia are striving to turn Central Europe into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and defend peace in Europe. With the parties of other countries, the Czechoslovak Communist Party recently issued a joint statement calling for global prohibition and abolition of chemical weapons.

Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, proposed to build a zone of trust, cooperation and good neighbour relations in the bordering area between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Such proposals are an affirmative initiative to remove the danger of war and ease tension and ensure a solid peace and stability in central Europe.

The Korean people send full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the brotherly Czechoslovak people.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia are developing favourably.

The Korean people believe that these relations will further strengthen and develop in the future.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings

SK0805084788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0833 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)*—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on May 6 to Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Over the past 40-odd years the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party have vigorously advanced along the road of socialism, overcoming various difficulties, and achieved big successes in economic, cultural, social life and all other domains, the message notes, and says: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over their successes.

The message further says:

We extend full support and solidarity for the efforts made by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to build a corridor free from nuclear weapons and a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe and consolidate peace, stability and trust on the European Continent.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the future struggle for implementing the decisions of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and for accelerating socioeconomic development.

Kim Yong-nam Talks With Polish Foreign Minister

For subsequent reportage on Kim Yong-nam's visit to Poland and talks with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, see the Polish section of the 10 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GDR Envoy Hosts DPRK Leaders, SED Group

SK1005044988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0418 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)*—GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki hosted a reception at his embassy on May 9 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Berlin District Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). Present there on invitation were Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of

the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; Kwon Minchun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and officials concerned.

The members of the delegation led by Comrade Gunter Schabowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and the first secretary of the Berlin District Party Committee, attended there.

Hans Maretzki pointed out in his speech that the relations between the SED and the WPK have briskly developed on a wider scale through several meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song who are general secretaries of the two parties.

The GDR warmly supports the DPRK's proposals and initiatives for removing confrontation between the North and South, consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, he said.

He hoped that the Korean people will achieve great successes in the 200-day campaign to to grandly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and in the fulfilment of the third seven-year plan for further increasing the country's economic potential. He expressed the belief that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in 1989 would make an important contribution to the struggle for world peace, democracy and social progress.

Speaking next, Kang Hui-won he said that the Korean people rejoiced over the daily growing might of the German Democratic Republic and its rising international position. He wished the GDR people great successes in their efforts to build a developed socialist society and defend the security of Europe and world peace under the leadership of the SED headed by respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

We will make every effort possible to strengthen the traditional friendship between our two countries, especially to further develop the particular friendship between Pyongyang Municipality and Berlin District in the spirit of the agreement reached between the leaders of our two countries, he stressed.

Armed Forces Ministry Fetes Romanian Group

SK1005045788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0425 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)*—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a reception on May 9 in honour of the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Stefan Gusa, first deputy minister of national defence of Romania and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Army.

Comrade Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first.

Choe Kwang said:

The excellent friendly relations between the two countries which have been provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and are daily in fuller bloom are particular relations which can be noticed only between old comrades-in-arms and true class brothers. We are satisfied over the fact that the friendly relations are daily developing favorably in different fields of the two countries.

Today, the Romanian Army is safeguarding the revolutionary gains with honor and reliably defending the socialist homeland and people's security by force of arms under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by its respected leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We express firm solidarity with the Romanian people and Army in the just struggle to build a comprehensively developed socialist society, prevent another world war and pursue independence and peace, upholding the decisions of the 13th party congress.

Speaking next, Stefan Gusa said: We are happy to note that the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, are registering phenomenal achievements in socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed the belief that the current visit of his delegation will serve as an important occasion for exchanging precious experiences with the Korean comrades-in-arms.

Turning to the friendly relations between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries, he said these friendly relations provided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the sagacious and great leaders of the two countries, are developing to a higher stage in the interests of socialism and peace.

Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon Condemned
SK0805084388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0829 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—The Korean people, together with the peaceloving people of the world, demand that Israel stop her invasion of Lebanon and immediately withdraw her aggression forces from the territory of Lebanon.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a signed commentary condemning the Israeli aggression forces for conducting brutal terrorist operations in southern Lebanon.

The commentary goes on:

Israel's armed invasion is a grave criminal act of wantonly trampling down the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, a sovereign state, and menacing peace and security in the Middle East.

With another invasion operation the Zionists try to divert elsewhere the attention of the world, crack down upon the uprising of Palestinians in cold blood and perpetuate their occupation of southern Lebanon and other Arab areas.

It is a miscalculation for Israel to attempt to force her will upon the Arab people and bring the Palestinian people to their knees with bloody suppression. Israel's high-handed policy will only invite the stronger protest of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

Israel should get out of Lebanon and all other occupied Arab land and give up aggression and interference in Arab countries.

The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their legitimate national rights.

Peace Committee Fetes WPC's Chandra
SK1005044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0416 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The Korean National Peace Committee hosted a banquet on May 9 at the Ongnyu Restaurant in honour of the delegation of the World Peace Council.

Attending there on invitation were members of the delegation led by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Anti-Nuke Peace Committee; Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, and other officials concerned.

Yi Mong-ho and Romesh Chandra made speeches at the banquet.

Olympic Security Measures Criticized
SK0705104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique installed "headquarters for measures against crimes surrounding Seoul Olympics" and entered into a so-called "support system" from May 4 allegedly to "prevent" and "control" "Olympic offenders," according to a radio report from Seoul.

Accordingly, the puppet Seoul district prosecution office announced that it set a "policy" of establishing a "system of cooperation with organs concerned" and "strictly carrying on roundup and investigation against offenders in principle" in the period from May 4 to October 10.

That day the fascist clique formed "security special units" with more than 100,000 men of the puppet Army and police armed with latest lethal equipment for the purpose of suppression and showed the public the real appearance of murderous terrorist acts of a "terrorism-prevention commando" to create a terror-ridden atmosphere.

This is an open revelation of its fascist scheme to suppress at the point of the bayonet the struggle of students and people against the United States and the extension of the military dictatorship on the pretext of "Olympic security."

CPRF Denounces Arms Expansion in South
SK0705053988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0526 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 467 dated May 6 denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for running amuck of late in their armament expansion and arms buildup moves for the provocation of a new war.

Noting that this year the U.S. imperialists scheme to sell various kinds of weapons and military hardware worth 3,300 million dollars to the South Korean puppets, the information said:

This is a heinous challenge to the desire of the Korean and the world people for detente and peace on the Korean peninsula and an undisguised criminal act designed to turn South Korea into a hotbed of war at any cost.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group recently are putting spurs on their war preparations as never before.

At the end of last year the U.S. Congress decided to disburse 102 million dollars for military spendings on the construction of barracks, ammunition depots and hangars of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and the like.

The U.S. imperialists are not only frantically pushing ahead with a plan of stockpiling 2,000 million dollar worth war reserve supplies in South Korea but also massing heavy materiel and war supplies to be hurled into the Korean peninsula in the event of "contingency" even at their bases in Japan, in order to extend the capacity of war duration in South Korea for more than 60 days.

In accordance with the criminal war strategy of U.S. imperialism, the No Tae-u group this year pushed aside 5,730,000 million won, or 815,500 million won greater than last year, as military spendings and is hastening the development and proliferation of weapons and massively introducing sophisticated destruction weapons from the United States.

All these ill-boding military moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets furnish a clear proof that their preparations for northward invasion have reached an extremely dangerous stage.

Daily Decries South 'Warfare Exercises'
SK1005053388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0450 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique launched military maneuvers called "all-out regular warfare exercises for 1988" under such cloak as "Digger Wasp," "Agile Tiger," "Shield" and "Destroy Communism" throughout South Korea from May 9. The "all-out exercises" are a product of unprecedented war frenzy and a very ill-boding one, says **NOYONG SINMUN** in a signed commentary today.

The commentary continues:

The war maniacs had staged military maneuvers under different names, creating a war atmosphere all the year round. This time, however, they have launched all-out exercises for different purposes all at once, out of the hitherto "usage." This shows that they are now putting into rehearsal the war preparations they have stepped up frantically. This brings into bolder relief the seriousness of the situation.

The puppets' unprecedented play with fire which coincides with the largest-ever military adventures of the U.S. imperialist aggressors suggests that the war maniacs intend to find some pretext on the occasion of Olympics and light the train of an allout war against the North at any cost on the Korean peninsula.

The military fascist clique, forsaken by the people, are trying to divert the people's attention elsewhere with a play with fire and emasculate the pivotal force of the fighting people with the general mobilization of suppressive forces.

It is an anachronistic daydream for the No Tae-u group to attempt at finding a way out in kicking up war rackets against the North and fascist suppression under the aegis of its master, U.S. imperialism.

Paper Says No Attempting Cover Up of Kwangju
SK1005102788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today says the No Tae-u group, the main culprit in the Kwangju bloodbath, must give up the moves to hush up the Kwangju incident with a crafty trick and stand before the tribunal of history.

These days the traitor No Tae-u under the deceptive cloak of "democracy and harmony" clamoured about the settlement of the "Kwangju problem" in the spirit of "mutual pardon", while babbling that the "sincere compensation" and "building of a memorial tower", etc. are the "method of settling the Kwangju incident".

A signed commentary of the paper brands the traitor's crafty jargon as a shameless trick to appease and lull the strong demand of the South Korean people for a thorough probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident and for the punishment of murderers.

The commentary says:

The traitor No Tae-u who was the "commander of the capital garrison" in May 1980 is a murderer who directly worked out and commanded in the van the wholesale sanguinary operation for the Kwangju massacre in league with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who was the "security commander" of the puppet Army and "acting director of the Central Intelligence Agency" on the order of Wickham, the then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, and the main culprit in the brutal bloodbath.

In advertising the "settlement of the Kwangju problem", the traitor No Tae-u seeks to cover the truth of the Kwangju massacre in the black curtain of history to escape the people's wrath and rancour and gratify his wild ambition for long-term office.

The commentary stresses:

If the Kwangju incident is to be solved in a fair way as demanded by the South Korean people, the truth of the Kwangju massacre must be probed to the bottom and, on this basis, the No Tae-u group, the ringleader and the culprit in the bloodbath, must apologize to the Kwangju citizens and the nation for its crime and step down from

power and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who manipulated the massacre behind the scene must openly apologize for their crime and take their hands of aggression and interference off South Korea.

Rights Group Denounce's South's Violations
SK1005100588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea recently published an information exposing the hypocrisy of the so-called "democratisation" advertised by the No Tae-u group. It charges that human rights violation never ends in South Korea despite protest and denunciation by the people.

No Tae-u, it notes, who seated himself in "power" through election frauds, is noisily trumpeting about "release of political prisoners," "settlement of the Kwangju incident" and "reconciliation" in an effort to mislead world opinion. But, in fact, he took over the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" intact.

He, just as Chon Tu-hwan did, relies upon the military and the business circles and is faithfully following the former military dictatorial rule as could be seen in his maintaining such repressive machines as the "security planning board" and railroading a new "election law" through the "National Assembly".

Pointing to the fact that the brutal repression of the South Korean people by the No Tae-u group continues, the information appeals to the world public to pay attention to the present South Korean political situation.

Pyongyang Meeting Marks Struggle Anniversary
SK1005104738 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held today to mark the 40th anniversary of the South Korean people's struggle against the May 10 separate elections.

A report was delivered at the meeting by Chon Kumchol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The reporter said the struggle against the May 10 separate elections, which swept South Korea 40 years ago, was a massive anti-U.S. save-the-nation resistance to crush the U.S. imperialists' criminal attempts at framing up a colonial puppet regime in South Korea and thus keeping Korea divided into North and South, and to establish a unified state, independent and sovereign.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea by force of arms unlawfully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the United Nations, when they faced a strong resistance by the entire Korean people and the

world's peaceloving people, and hatched up the so-called "U.N. temporary commission on Korea" and tried to bring a puppet regime into being through separate elections in South Korea under its a "supervision", he said, and stressed:

However, the "election" farce of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was utterly frustrated by the South Korean people's struggle against the May 10 separate elections involving one million people of broad strata.

The struggle against the May 10 separate elections strikingly demonstrated the ardent desire and taunt fighting spirit of the South Korean people to build a unified sovereign state independently without foreign domination and interference and dealt a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and their nation-separating moves.

He pointed out that each time a serious ruling crisis was created in South Korea the U.S. imperialists bolstered up the puppet regime with bayonets and replaced their stooges to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea.

Noting that the No Tae-u "regime," like the successive puppet regimes of South Korea, is a marionette one devoid of sovereignty and independence, and the real ruler of South Korea is U.S. imperialism, he stressed that the South Korean people could not be freed from the fascist rule and it would be impossible to expect genuine democratization of the South Korean society even if the "regime" were replaced with another, as long as the U.S. imperialist colonial domination continues.

He said:

In the "National Assembly elections" held at the end of April last South Korean people in all walks of life opposed and rejected the "Democratic Justice Party" of the traitor No Tae-u, and inflicted a setback on the ruling party for the first time in the history of "elections" in South Korea. This showed well how unshakable their will and desire for independence, democracy and national reunification is.

The South Korean people of broad strata should fight in firm unity to drive out the U.S. imperialists and liquidate their colonial rule, holding higher the banner of the anti-U.S. save-the-nation struggle, fight against the moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for introduction of nuclear weapons and war and to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

They should struggle to oust the traitor No Tae-u, a pro-American flunkeyist traitor, trigger-happy element and military fascist and replace the present military fascist "regime" by a democratic regime, stressed the reporter.

Philosophical Outlook of Chuche Viewed
SK0905045188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMWN Sunday carried an article by Dr. Kim Chuchol under the headline "Philosophical World Outlook of Chuche Which Brought a Historical Turn in Clarifying the Question of Man's Destiny," which reads in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," gives a comprehensive elucidation of the immortal feats made by the Chuche idea in the solution of the question of man's destiny.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has said:

"... It can be said that the chuche outlook on the world is a philosophical world outlook which has overcome the one-sidedness of the philosophical world outlook of the past and given the most profound and comprehensive answers to the questions of the essence of the world and of man's destiny."

By expounding that the chuche philosophy gives a most profound and comprehensive answer to the question of man's destiny, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated the brilliant historical position held by this philosophy in the history of human philosophical thought.

The historical feat performed by the chuche philosophy in the solution of the question of man's destiny is, above all, that it gave a profound philosophical formulation of the truth that man is the master of his destiny and he plays a decisive role in carving out his destiny.

The chuche philosophy absorbed the principle of materialistic dialectics which gives a scientific exposition of the general characteristics of the material world and clarified that man, the most developed material being, is a social being with chajusong, creativity and consciousness and, on this basis, put forward the philosophical principle clarifying the position and role of man in the world. Thus the great truth was discovered, the truth that the master of man's destiny is man himself and man has the capacity to shape his own destiny and a most profound and comprehensive answer was given to the question of man's destiny. In this way, the chuche idea absorbed all the progressive philosophical legacies of mankind and incorporated into itself new philosophical principles reflecting the demands of our times to break a new ground in the solution of the question of man's destiny with a flawless composition as a philosophical world outlook. The important exploit of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" lies in that it gave a clear scientific and theoretical exposition of this greatness of the chuche idea.

Another historical exploit of the chuche philosophy in the solution of the question of man's destiny is that it was the first to scientifically indicate the basic way of shaping man's destiny.

Proceeding from the viewpoint that man is the master of his own destiny and he has the capacity to shape his destiny, the chuche idea expounds that it is the basic way of shaping man's destiny to enhance the role of man, the subject, and the role of independent ideological consciousness and maintain the independent stand and creative method in the cognitional and practical activities. This is a great ideological and theoretical feat in giving a most scientific and comprehensive answer to the basic way of shaping man's destiny.

It is an outstanding feat in further developing the revolutionary ideology of the working class and immensely enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea that Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a profound scientific and theoretical exposition based on principle the exposition that the chuche outlook on the world is a philosophical world outlook which has overcome the one-sidedness and limitation of the philosophical world outlook of the past and given the most profound and comprehensive answer to the question of man's destiny.

South Korea

Campaign Against U.S. Cigarettes Intensifies
SK0805012488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
8 May 88 p 3

[Text] A consumer protection group has announced it will intensify its campaign against U.S. cigarettes.

The Citizens' Alliance for Consumer Protection of Korea claims that consumption of U.S. cigarettes will increase, hurting tobacco farmers, because of an agreement to sell American cigarettes for an average 750 on per pack, only 50 percent more than Korean cigarettes.

The United States and Korea reached the agreement Friday.

The group appealed to people not to buy magazines carrying ads for U.S. cigarettes.

The Korean Young Men's Christian Association will also campaign against U.S. cigarettes.

The YMCA said American cigarettes pose a serious threat to Koreans' right to live.

U.S. cigarettes have cost an average 1,300 won per pack since sales were permitted last year.

PRC To Protect Korean Property Rights
SK0705062388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0609 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—China is seeking to protect the industrial property rights of South Korean businesses, business sources here said Saturday.

A private firm in Hong Kong, designated by Beijing as its agent to register industrial property rights of foreign concerns in China, will handle the registration of such rights for South Korean firms, according to the sources.

However, government officials here declined to confirm the report, saying that the government has not yet received any official offer from the Chinese government for registering such rights.

Business sources said the Hong Kong-based firm, Novel Technology Development (NTD) patent agency, in a letter to the government last month, said the Chinese Government had permitted it to receive applications from South Korean companies for their registration.

In the letter, NTD asked the government to introduce South Korean firms, interested in registering their industrial property rights in China, to it.

China's effort is seen as a move to promote trade with Seoul and to encourage investments by Korean enterprises in China, according to the sources. There are no formal ties between Seoul and Beijing despite growing exchanges in non-political fields.

Another firm, China Patent Agent (Hong Kong), has been known to register industrial property rights of foreign concerns in China on behalf of the Chinese government.

South Korea protects the industrial property rights of Chinese businesses as shown by the case of China Patent Agent (Hong Kong) which recently filed an application with the South Korean Government for the registration of a Chinese concern's industrial property rights.

Tax Incentives for Foreign Investors Abolished
SK0705004188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 May 88 p 1

[Text] Tax favors for foreign investors and imports of foreign loans will be abolished or drastically reduced during the remaining period of the sixth five-year socio-economic development plan ending in 1991.

Income sources of multi-national foreign enterprises will also be thoroughly traced to prevent tax evasion.

The program has been worked out against the background of the growing current account surplus since 1986, the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said the ratio of tax burden to the gross national product will increase from 17.9 percent this year to 19.2 percent in 1991 under the revised sixth five-year plan.

The share of customs duties will decline from 2.1 percent of the national taxes this year to 1.2 percent in 1991 due to overall reduction of tariff rates, and monopoly profits will decrease from 0.7 percent to 0.5 percent during the period.

On the other hand, defense surtax will increase from 2.3 percent this year to 2.7 percent in 1991 and internal tax will rise from 10.2 percent to 11.5 percent during the period. The internal tax comprises direct tax and indirect tax.

The ministry's revised sixth five-year plan for the tax division was approved at the revision coordination committee meeting presided over by Vice Economic Planning Minister Mun Hi-kap yesterday.

According to the revised plan, tax receipts will increase from 18,919 billion won this year to 28,745 billion won in 1991, representing 19.2 percent of the 149,486 billion won gross national product.

As a way to expand global income tax sources, the ministry said income from financial transactions, savings-oriented insurance income, pensions, and allowances to special professions will be included in the global income category.

In the initial stage, real-name bank depositors will pay heavier taxes on their interest income than their false name counterparts.

Now, pseudonymous depositors face 28.5 percent tax on their interest income including income tax of 20 percent, while real name depositors pay 16.75 percent tax including 10 percent income tax.

The government also plans to impose income tax on savings-oriented insurance, pensions and allowances such as research allowances to professors and researchers, all of which are not taxable under the current system, prior to the inclusion of the income into global income subject to global income tax.

The number of income tax rates will be reduced from the current 16 steps to 8-11 steps during the five-year plan period to simplify the system. Maximum global income tax rate will decline to below 50 percent from 55 percent. Now the tax rates range from 6 percent to 55 percent.

The ceiling on income tax exemption will be raised further to alleviate the burden of low wage earners who are now tax-exempted on their income of up to 2.74 million won based on a five-member family.

Non-profit corporations will face corporate tax equal to that for profit-making corporations. At present the tax rate on non-profit corporations is 27 percent, compared with 30 percent on profit-making corporations. Non-profit corporations will also face tax on interest income and profits from transaction of securities.

Tax exemption for foreign exchange earners here such as tourist hotels, restaurants, and some duty-free stores will be abolished on gradual basis.

The government is also considering increasing the value-added tax (VAT) rate in consideration of the sharp fall of value-added tax revenue resulting from reduction of VAT on individual items. Now, the VAT rate is 10 percent.

The government will impose progressive tax on capital gains from transaction of real estate to eradicate speculative practices.

The share of direct tax will rise from 41 percent to more than 45 percent to maintain the balance between direct and indirect tax receipts.

Daily on Political Prospects After Elections
SK0805070888 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
29 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Min Pyong-uk; second part in the series "Whither Politics After the General Election?"]

[Text] The PPD won more legislative seats than either of the other two opposition parties arrayed against the ruling DJP, which failed to gain a majority of Assembly seats in last week's general election. However, before it had time to savor its victory, the PPD was caught up in issues concerning how to participate in management of politics in its new role as the leading opposition party.

The PPD is apprehensive about leading the opposition forces in this new "era of opposition dominance of the legislature," the first such occurrence in Korean history. As if that were not problem enough, the PPD is also confronted with the tasks of bringing its new membership of former dissidents and activists into the political mainstream and finding appropriate posts for them in a party still heady with election victory.

The PPD's future course and much of its chances for success hinge substantially on the degree of solidarity it can forge and maintain with the other opposition parties. However it performs in the future, though, the PPD now has marched squarely onto center stage. Anyone interested in predicting the directions of the 13th National Assembly must come to grips with the PPD, the new "guiding star" of the legislature.

In view of this new prominence, recent statements by former PPD president Kim Tae-chung attract a great deal of attention. "Now that we have won so many seats in the Assembly, the opposition parties must set aside

our all-or-nothing struggle mentality." "A political party is not a revolutionary entity, and it is now proper for us to handle issues strictly within the limits of politics." "Our basic position continues to be to push for reform in stability," but I will exert every effort to build a mature relationship between the opposition and ruling parties, one aimed at solving problems through dialogue."

To be sure, Mr Kim was careful to accompany such remarks with caveats like "Provided, naturally, that the No Tae-u government stays the course concerning democratization measures." Kim Tae-chung is machine-gunning out statements designed to make the majority forget overnight that he is, by his own characterization, "a political party leader who for nearly 20 years has struggled fiercely, and who has been the object of suppression."

Mr Kim's remarks are also designed to blur his hard-line image, building instead a perception that his is the voice of a calm and moderate mediator.

Of course, that smacks very much of a "desire for acceptance." Kim aims to achieve an advantageous position by the time the Seoul Olympics concludes. President No Tae-u publicly pledged to ask the people for a new expression of confidence at that time. With the post-Olympic period uppermost in its mind, it appears that the PPD's strategy is to use its role among the four parties in the Assembly to build in the public mind an image of the PPD as a party of all the Korea people, a party of policy, a party of moderate stripe.

One requisite in the task of overcoming its regionalism and establishing an image as a party of all the people is planting seedlings of support in the Kyongsang and Chungchong Province wastelands. To boost its image as a party of policy, the PPD must concentrate on drawing up and putting into practice policies related to the public welfare. In this process, the PPD would err egregiously were it to fail to make common cause with the lesser opposition parties. Mr Kim understood this with precision when he unreservedly supported NDRP president Kim Chong-pil's proposal to form a joint opposition coordinating group. Kim judged that this move would go far to improve the PPD's image. However, he also calculates that he needs to block the potential emergence of a demand for the unification of the opposition parties. "Rather than joining forces and becoming the target of an all-out offensive by the ruling camp," Kim has said, "we can struggle more effectively against the government party with the full strength of each opposition party, while maintaining our individuality."

Unlike Kim Tae-chung's PPD, with its very strong single tier of leadership, the RDP has always had numbers of "intermediate bosses" with active domains. These executives have not been exempt from entertaining real zeal to take their turn at party leadership, and thus the

possibility exists that they will actively react as they watch Kim Yong-sam move, once again, to establish his own leadtship of the party.

Although Kim Yong-sam's prospective return to power is an irritant, the real RDP anguish is that, in point of fact, there is no acceptable figure to serve as a successor to Kim. In one way, Kim can be blamed for the RDP's election setback, but the reality is that he enjoys very broad popular support, and no one has emerged as a leader who can bring more clout to the party. Like it or hate it, Mr Kim is firmly atop the summit, and we speculate that it will be a long time before the mid-level leaders gain sufficient strength to show signs of challenging for party leadership.

Putting the above suggestions into some semblance of order, looking at the state of Mr Kim's party influence, and analyzing the the changing paths trod by RDP leaders in the wake of the election defeat, the likelihood is that the RDP will generally trend toward the directions we outline below.

First, we anticipate that, in a political world turned upside down, the RDP will adapt to the altered realities of power in the Assembly, avoiding the zealous struggles, solidarity with dissidents, and rigid positions of its past, emphasizing instead the practical advantages of devotion to legislative participation and competition. At this juncture, the RDP needs to put to maximum use in the legislative arena the rich experiences of its seasoned commander, Mr Kim Yong-sam, for partisan victory or defeat lies beyond the close of the 13th National Assembly.

In the looming Assembly politicking, we judge that the so-called "political game" of the three Kims will subside. The three will share the same attitude, at least on a case-by-case basis, that drove the warring rulers of the six ancient Chinese kingdoms to form their famous confederation.

We speculate that Mr Kim Yong-sam will seek to hammer out a relationship based on cooperation and mutual restraint with his long-time rival Mr Kim Tae-chung.

Secondly, the RDP will quickly revive, put its house in order under the leadership of Kim Yong-sam, and rise to the challenge of operating in a political scene shared by four parties, dominated by none.

The following RDP personalities are likely to receive RDP leadership positions, large or small: from the "follow-on group" immediately below Kim, individuals like Yi Ki-taek, Sin Sang-u, Kim Tong-yong, and Choe Hyang-u; from the third tier of deputies, men like So Sok-chae and Pak Kwan-yong; from among the newcomers, those like Hwang Pyong-tae, Kim Tok-ryong, and Kang Sin-ok.

The process of installing new leaders can easily be interrupted and an element of confusion be introduced, however, at least for the short term, by figures who are influential in the Assembly or who lost election races and want to argue about blame for the RPD election setback, the revamping of the party structure, or who profess themselves to be champions of democratization.

Third, despite such potential disruptions, former RDP president Kim Yong-sam remains the de facto chief executive officer of the party. Mr Kim will endeavor to make the 13th National Assembly an experimental stage, working within the legislature, through the party, and also via extra-partisan means to impose his own adjustments to the newly-adopted systems for direct presidential elections and for single-deputy Assembly election districts.

The RDP is not the same party it was last December. It has gained a measure of maturity through its experience in the presidential elections, when it blundered by displaying an attitude as if it had already won the election. The arrogance is gone now, replaced by self-discovery. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent the RPD can translate its desire for power into reality, whether or not the RDP can become "a party of policy," "a party of science," or even "the party in power."

No Tae-u Emphasizes Policies for Future
SK1005004188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday warned against laxity of bureaucratic discipline and offhandedness of some public functionaries at this time of crucial transition.

Presiding over a cabinet meeting at Chongwadae, No said he will deal harshly with malpractices and wrongdoings of public officials which he described as "public enemy No. 1" hampering the ongoing democratization process.

No then said that he has no intention of exploiting national security for political purposes and told the defense minister to brief representatives of the ruling and opposition parties on the national security situation.

Successive governments have been criticized, particularly by the younger generation, who claim that they have used national security to extend dictatorship.

President No said the most important task facing the nation in the course of democratization is to strictly enforce the law and to establish social order.

All the authorities concerned should make their utmost efforts to enforce the law for keeping social order even at the risk of their prestige and life, No told the cabinet.

He then reiterated his earlier campaign pledge to honor the will of the people and to serve the people as a devoted president.

"My political conviction and posture to that end will be under no circumstance changed throughout five years of my presidency," he said.

Commenting on the outcome of the April 26 general election, No said the election results reflect the people's will to see political stability achieved by dialogue and compromise rather than an arbitrary decision of a dominant party. The ruling DJP failed to win a majority of National Assembly seats in the elections.

No said that over the past 12 months the Korean people have overcome the worst political crisis the nation has faced, adding that he is optimistic about the political situation in the future.

He went on to say that his policies will emphasize recovery of national self-esteem, achievement of democratic national harmony, balanced development, national unification and prosperity.

He told cabinet members they are the "incarnation" of the President and it is natural for them to take a resolute stance in explaining the government's policies directly to the people so as to dispel misunderstanding.

In the meantime, Deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pat reported to the cabinet on efforts to counter the inflationary pressure caused by the growing current account surplus and expanded money supply.

No Tae-u's 'Vote of Confidence' Pledge Viewed
SK1005010788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 pp 2, 3

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "No Faces Possible Post-Olympic Challenge on Confidence Vote Issue"]

[Text] One of President No Tae-u's election pledges which decisively helped him win the Dec. 16 election is giving him his first major headache since he took office late February.

The promise in question, made only four days before the vote, was that he would seek a "vote of confidence" on his performance after the Seoul Olympics.

Now a controversy has arisen about whether he will call for a vote of confidence as he promised, and, if he does, in what form.

No has remained silent on the sensitive issue while opposition politicians press for his exact position.

The only response came from his hand-picked party officials.

Breaking a long silence, the DJP chairman warned people not to have too great an expectation for the "mid-term evaluation," (referring to the vote of confidence.)

"It should be an intermediate appraisal of the President, and its outcome should have nothing to do with his term," Yun Kil-chung said last Friday.

His remarks drew instant fire from both the press and the opposition, and aroused popular suspicion.

No seems to be on a collision course with the suddenly strengthened opposition if Yun's remarks reflected what No has in mind.

By all indications, No is unlikely to be able to sidestep the issue without inflicting possibly irreparable damage to his image as a man of openness and trust.

No made the promise before over 1 million people at a campaign rally on Seoul's Yoido Plaza only four days before the nation's 26 million voters went to the polls to pick the successor to former President Chon Tu-hwan.

His pledge made front-page news in newspapers across the country, being dubbed his second "June 29 democratic reform declaration."

It suddenly boosted his popularity and helped him pull ahead in the seemingly neck-and-neck race against two tough rivals, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

As recently as when he was sworn in as the nation's 13th President on Feb. 25, he promised to keep all of his election pledges.

But a change came after the April 26 general elections in which his ruling party suffered a stunning setback.

The badly divided opposition parties captured 165 of the expanded 299-seat National Assembly, making the DJP the first ruling party without a parliamentary majority in the Republic's history. The ruling party won 125 seats.

The vote of confidence became a major political issue after Kim Tae-chung, campaigning for his Party for Peace and Democracy last April, charged that the ruling party was planning not to seek a popular vote of confidence.

Kim claimed that the ruling party conspired to seek the vote in the National Assembly instead, in which it then appeared certain to retain its majority.

Friday, the DJP chairman said, "It is a supraconstitutional concept that if No loses a popular vote of confidence, he should step down and call for a national referendum."

But opposition leaders, particularly Kim Tae-chung, appear to be already looking beyond the Seoul Olympics.

In the April general elections, his party won an impressive 71 seats, to replace his archrival Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party as the No. 1 opposition party.

He made a triumphant political comeback after 51 days of bitterness, reflection and agony, when he was reelected PPD president Saturday.

He has come a long way from mid-March when he was forced to give up his party leadership under simmering public pressure.

Last week, Kim Tae-chung, in a sudden change of stance, said that he is willing to shelve the issue until after the Seoul Olympics, for the success of the Games.

But few doubted that Kim's remarks were a political gesture largely intended to soften his image as a radical, with his sights set on the "post-Olympic" era.

His sudden smile campaign puzzled the ruling party and raised a question, "How should we deal with this man?"

The DJP has long projected Kim as a radical politician.

If No finally decides to call a popular vote of confidence and pledges to comply with the outcome, the result may not be what he may fear.

His success in the vote seems to largely depend on how faithfully he carries out his avowed democratization of the country by this fall.

DJP Official Comments on No's 'Evaluation'
SK0805015088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
8 May 88 p 2

[Text] An interim evaluation of President No Tae-u's democratic reforms and election pledges could be made through a vote in the National Assembly or elections for the projected local autonomy system, Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday, opposing the idea of a confidence vote on the President No's performance.

Remarks came after opposition parties made an issue of the President's campaign pledge last year to seek a public judgment on his performance after the Seoul Olympics.

The five-year presidential term should not be affected by any kind of evaluation on No's performance as No was popularly elected by people, Kim said.

Kim Chong-pil, president of minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, sided earlier this week with the DJP position by saying that the presidential term should be guaranteed and the interim estimation should be focused on No's policies.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, also toned down his position on the need for an interim evaluation of President No's performance after Olympics.

"The interim evaluation is up to President No as he promised it. We will make our decision on the issue in consideration of the public opinion after the Olympics," Kim said shortly after he was reelected the PPD president yesterday.

DJP Forms Group To Revise 'Undemocratic' Laws
SK1005020188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 88 p 2

[Text] Following the opposition initiative to abolish "undemocratic" legislation, the Democratic Justice Party yesterday decided to pursue revision or repeal of laws and regulations, which are in the way of democratic reforms.

To this end, the DJP will set up an ad hoc partisan body, dubbed "committee for law revision for democratic progress," spokesman Kim Chung-wi said after a daily meeting of top executives.

The committee is to be commissioned to work out drafts for all law revisions, in separation with opposition moves to amend what it describes as undemocratic regulations.

Top priority will be focused on the revision of the Law Governing Assembly and Demonstration and the Law for the Safety of Society stipulating forced exiles from society against repeated criminals.

The two acts are typical of those which the opposition has termed "undemocratic."

The DJP's committee will also draft a new National Assembly Law, which has to be revised with the constitutional amendment.

The spokesman said that it has yet to decide on whether the ruling party would seek the legislation of an act to revive the parliamentary right to audit government expenditure.

He, however, indicated that the provision of the right might be contained in the amended House law when he said the DJP does not "want to make things complicated."

The government party is inclined to limit the scope of the parliamentary auditing of administration outlay, while the opposition is moving to fully revive that authority stretching out even to county offices.

Laws for cooperatives will be also revised so as to allow members to elect their agricultural, fisheries and livestock cooperatives, instead of having them appointed by the central administration.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party last Saturday established three panels in charge of amendment to or abolition of about 100 laws and decrees it has found "undemocratic."

Legislative power will be put into the hands of the opposition in the 13th-term House as its combined seats will make up an absolute majority.

Major Parties To Negotiate Assembly Opening
SK1005012788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 p 2

[Text] Rival parties are expected to start full-fledged negotiations late this week to discuss the opening of the new National Assembly next month.

DJP Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong will meet his counterparts from the three opposition parties this weekend to exchange greetings and discuss the parliamentary opening and other political issues, said Kim Chung-wi, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Kim said the DJP leader is also expected to meet his opposition counterparts to negotiate convening the 13th Assembly shortly after opposition parties name their own floor leaders.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday named Rep. Kim Won-ki its floor leader and the floor leader of minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party will be named today and that of Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party on Thursday.

Kim said that the ruling party wants to convene the new parliament in June after rival parties complete the formation of the Assembly by the end of this month.

"I understand that the DJP floor leader has met opposition assemblymen on an individual basis to negotiate the formation and opening of the Assembly," he told reporters.

A political source said the issue of the Assembly opening will be tabled in a meeting of the three opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil scheduled for late this week or early next week.

Kim Tae-chung was reelected PPD president over the weekend and Kim Yong-sam is certain to return to the presidency of the RDP at its national convention on Thursday. Kim Chong-pil is the NDRP president.

The three Kims will discuss the matter of forming a common front in the opposition-dominated Assembly and how to operate the legislature.

The source said the opposition leaders will have in-depth discussions on the inauguration of special legislative panels investigating the Kwangju incident and corruption in the Fifth Republic.

They are also expected to discuss a possible meeting with President No Tae-u, which was proposed by opposition leaders. No has accepted the proposal.

Kim Tae-chung seems to prefer a face-to-face meeting between President No and each of the three Kims individually while Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil favor a meeting between No and all of the three Kims.

In preparation for the presidential meeting, the ruling party has decided to arrange a meeting between DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung and the three Kims, a DJP official said.

The ruling and opposition parties will also have working-level talks on the opening of the new Assembly and other pending political issues.

The opposition camps are likely to call for the release and amnesty of all political detainees during the talks for sweeping away the negative legacy of the Fifth Republic, according to the source.

It said the opposition would ask the ruling party to guarantee the formation of the special parliamentary panels to probe the Kwangju incident and alleged corruption under the rule of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Kim Yun-hwan, DJP floor leader, said that his party will take a flexible stance in the negotiations and is ready to make concessions to the opposition over reasonable demands.

Noting that the era of total control by a party has passed, Kim Won-ki, the PPD floor leader, said his party will do its best to ensure a smooth and reasonable steering of the new parliament.

Kim Tae-chung Reorganizes PPD Leadership
SK1005011988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, reinstated as head of his party Saturday [7 May], yesterday appointed Assemblymen-elect Yi Chae-kun as secretary-general and Kim Won-ki as floor leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

In a shakeup of major party posts, Yi and Kim replaced Assemblymen-elect Kim Yong-pae and Ho Kyong-man.

Rep.-elect Chong Tae-chol was picked as chief policymaker and Assemblyman-elect Yi Sang-su, a lawyer and human rights activist, replaced An Tong-son as party spokesman. An lost his seat in the April 26 election.

Assemblymen-elect Hong Yong-ki and Pak Chong-tae were named standing advisors.

Yim Chae-chung and Rep.-elect Cho Song-hyong were picked to head the PPD's Central Political Training Institute and its Human Rights Committee, respectively.

Rep.-elect Cho Se-hyong was picked to chair the International Committee, Rep.-elect Choe Hun to head the Central Discipline Committee, and Yi Kil-chae was made chairman of a committee to deal with dissident forces.

Kim Tae-hung named Assemblyman-elect Han Kwang-ok as his chief secretary, Assemblyman-elect Pak Sil as editor-in-chief of the PPD newsletter and Chang Yong-tal, as director of the Planning and Management Bureau.

He appointed 15 members of the Supreme Executive Council and 28 members of the Executive Council.

Former PPD Vice President Yi Yong-hui was named chairman of the Supreme Executive Council and former chief policymaker Kim Pong-ho was named vice chairman.

The appointment of Kim Won-ki as floor leader will be officially approved at a plenum of PPD lawmakers today.

The PPD is soon to name a new party assistant secretary general, vice floor leaders and vice chairmen of party committees.

Kim Chong-pil 'Decries' NDRP Infighting
SK1005020988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 88 p 2

[From the "out and about" column: "Intraparty Factionalism"]

[Text] Without prior consultations with the party leadership, no NDRP members will be permitted from now on to appear on a TV talk show or the like, warned Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, reacting to intraparty factionalism over the weekend.

He also decried moves by some regional chapter members to form groups outside the party machine.

Kwangju Students Stage 'Violent' Demonstration
SK1005005388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—Some 700 students at Chosun University staged a violent demonstration by occupying a railroad and throwing firebombs at a police station.

Following a brief ritual for the students who were injured by tear-gas shells fired by police on the university grounds, the students took to the streets around 12:50 p.m. yesterday.

Seven Chosun students were injured late last week by tear-gas shells fired by riot police. One of them underwent brain surgery.

The students occupied a railroad between 3:15 p.m. and 4:15 p.m., blocking the passage of two trains bound for Kwangju.

About 40 to 50 students threw firebombs at a police station near the railroad, damaging the building and breaking some 10 windowpanes.

Relatives of 'Political Detainees' Hold Rally
SK1005004388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 p 3

[Text] About 100 relatives of "political detainees" marched in downtown Seoul streets Sunday [8 May], demanding an early release of such detainees.

They marched from the old site of Seoul High School near Kwanghwamun Intersection to Kwanggyo, Chung-gu.

The protesters distributed leaflets and stickers to passers-by and motorists calling for an early release of prisoners of conscience. They also demanded that the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations be repealed, and that the Agency for National Security Planning, Defense Security Command and Anti-Communist Investigation Corps at the National Police Headquarters be dismantled.

The protest was led by Ho In-hoe, former chairman of the student activist group called Sammintu.

Arrests in Seoul Up From 1986 Figure
SK1005003788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0015 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—A total of 1,043 Koreans, mostly students, were arrested in Seoul last year for their involvement in antigovernment demonstrations, police reported Tuesday.

Students accounted for 976 of those arrested, including 114 coeds, or 93.6 percent of the total while 67 adults were arrested (6.4 percent), according to statistics compiled by the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau.

Those arrested account for 15.5 percent of the 6,709 persons taken away by police from the scenes of demonstrations last year. A total of 344 persons or 5.1 percent were booked without physical detention, 1,769 were

referred to the summary court, and 2,152 or 32 percent were referred to student guidance committees at their respective schools while 1,488 were released.

The number of people taken to police stations from demonstrations increased 24 percent from the 1986 figure of 5,398.

The police attributed the increase to the sharp rise in the number of street demonstrations calling for a revision of the nation's constitution and democratization of the country before June 29 when No Tae-u, then chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, announced a democratization proposal which featured the revision of the constitution to allow the direct election of the nation's president.

The 6,709 persons taken away by police last year comprised 5,612 students of 125 colleges and universities across the country, 30 high school students and 1,067 adults.

Army Launches 6-Day Antiguerilla Exercise
SK1005004788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 88 p 3

[Text] The Army launched a six-day military exercise yesterday in preparation against possible guerrilla warfare by North Korea before and during the Seoul Olympics.

Codenamed "Pangpae (Shield) Exercise," the annual event is conducted in major national facilities across the nation, an Army spokesman said.

He said operations to neutralize simulated enemy guerrillas and to protect Olympic sites from their attacks would largely make up the exercise.

In some areas, power and water supply will be temporarily suspended on the supposition that power plants and sources of water were destroyed by enemy attacks, according to the spokesman.

5 Companies Close Following Labor Disputes
SK1005015588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 88 p 3

[Text] A total of five companies have closed down in the wake of protracted labor disputes this year.

They include Hanguk Continental Foods Co. in Yangsan, Tongsin Electronics Co. in Incheon, and Yuil Industrial Co. in Anyang.

Meanwhile, 13 firms resorted to lockouts to cope with laborers' threats to go on strike demanding pay hikes.

Of them, seven have failed to come to any agreement with laborers, protracting the lockouts while the management and labor aides at six get together on an agreement.

Burma

Deputy Premier Back From Japan via Singapore
BK0805142588 Rangoon Domestic Service
in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] A delegation headed by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, which visited Japan to discuss economic cooperation matters, flew in to Rangoon via Singapore at 1500 today.

Thura U Tun Tin was welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Sein Tun, minister of energy; U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade; U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture; U Ohn Kyaw, minister of labor and social welfare; U Nyunt Maung, deputy minister of planning and finance; Mr Hiroshi Otaka, Japanese ambassador to Burma; Mr (Keki Tadani), resident representative of the UN Development Program; and officials of departments under the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

During the stay in Tokyo, the deputy prime minister and his delegation had meetings with Mr Noboru Takeshita, Japanese prime minister; Mr Miyazawa, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; and other Japanese cabinet members to discuss matters of economic cooperation.

On their return, the deputy prime minister attended the 21st annual conference of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Manila.

The deputy prime minister also had meetings with the ADB president, Mr Fujioka and vice presidents Mr (M. Narashima) and Mr (Gundar G. Shultz), and discussed projects undertaken jointly by the ADB and Burma.

En route home, members of the Burmese delegation stopped over in Singapore where Mr Goh Chok Tong, first deputy prime minister, received them.

Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung Visits PRC

For reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung to the PRC, including his meeting with Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, see the International Affairs section of the 5 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Former Deputy Sports Minister Jailed
BK0905085588 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 9 May 88

[Summary] On 9 May 1988, the Kuala Lumpur Sessions Court judge, Mrs Zurah Yahya, sentenced Wang Choon Wing, the former deputy sports and youth minister, to 9

months' jail on the first count involving 111,000 ringgit and another 9 months on the second count involving 100,000 ringgit. The sentences are to run concurrently with immediate effect. He committed the offenses between 26 November 1982 and 3 May 1984. He pleaded guilty to the charges in court on 22 March 1988 and resigned as the deputy minister on 5 March 1988.

Singapore

U.S. Diplomats Accused of Interference
BK1005011788 Singapore Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 7 May 88

[Text] The government has revealed that a United States diplomat based in Singapore had used Singaporeans to influence the domestic politics of Singapore. The activities of the diplomat, E. Mason Hank Hendrickson, the first secretary, political, in the United States Embassy are apparently approved by two senior U.S. State Department officials, whose names have been withheld by the government. The government has, however, given the names of the two senior officials [words indistinct] as Mr X and Mr Y to the U.S. Government.

In a statement issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the government says it has formally protested to the U.S. Government at this violation of universal standards of proper diplomatic conduct. It has requested that the U.S. Government withdraw Hendrickson, reprimand him, [words indistinct] senior officials, and put to a stop to all such activities.

Hendrickson's involvement in domestic politics is revealed by detainee Patrick Seong in a statutory declaration, the second he has made since his arrest on 19 April as well as other sources. The first meeting between Hendrickson and Seong took place in May 1987 with other lawyers present. Hendrickson [words indistinct] on whether there would be a leadership tussle within the PAP [People's Action Party] when the prime minister retires. Two other meetings initiated by Hendrickson took place in January and March this year. One of the senior State Department officials, Mr X, was present at the third meeting. [passage indistinct]

The government statement says Singapore considers the United States to be a good friend. It values the friendly and cordial ties it enjoys with the U.S. It wants to maintain and (?build) a long-term relationship. It does not want the current question and excesses of some bureaucrats to jeopardize this relationship. The Singapore Government (?believes) that the U.S. also values its relationship with Singapore. It, therefore, hopes that the improprieties of Hendrickson are not in any way supported by the U.S. Government.

Response to U.S. Denial Reported

*BK1005012088 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0528 GMT 8 May 88*

[Text] Singapore, May 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Singapore Government described the United States's response defending E. Mason Hendrickson, U.S. diplomat here who has been accused of interfering with the republic's domestic politics as a 'diplomatic fig leaf'.

In a statement Sunday, the government said it would prove any facts disputed, however discomfiting that exercise might be.

It said the government assumed that the official statement issued by Richard Gong of the U.S Embassy is the only and final reply of the U.S Government.

U.S Embassy here in a statement said that the U.S Government will withdraw Hendrickson as requested by the Singapore Government, but maintained that he did not act improperly.

Singapore Government Saturday protested to the United States over the behaviour of Hendrickson, the first secretary of the American Embassy, by accusing him of interfering in domestic politics of the republic.

It said that the diplomat had instigated several lawyers to stand together with the former Solicitor-General Francis Seow who was detained on Friday against the ruling People's Action Party in the next general election.

The statement said that the Singapore Government did not capriciously or arbitrarily expel diplomats from Singapore, especially when the diplomat in question represents a friendly nation.

When the government requests the removal of a diplomat who has transgressed against the universal norms of proper diplomatic conducts, it gives its reasons, the statement said.

It added that the government noted that the U.S has neither disputed nor refuted the facts in Patrick Seong's statutory declaration and the Singapore Government press statement of May 7. Patrick Seong a lawyer was arrested together with eight ex-detainees last week.

The statement said that being the case, the assertion that Hendrickson had not in any way acted improperly can only be a diplomatic fig leaf which the government was content to allow the U.S to wear.

If at any time, these facts in the statutory declaration and the government statement are disputed, the government will prove them, however discomfiting the exercise may be, it added.

The disclosures yesterday represented a dramatic turn in the chain of events sparked off by the joint statement on April 18 by nine former detainees in which they denied they were Marxist conspirators and said they had been ill-treated when in detention last year.

They came a day after the detention under the Internal Security Act of Francis Seow, whose arrest, the government said in an earlier statement, was for the purpose of investigations into foreign interference.

With the latest statement, it becomes clearer now why recent official statements made frequent references to the strong possibility of a foreign hand at work behind the scenes.

The government also warned that as the general elections approach, it expected foreign groups to make further attempts to use Singaporeans as proxies to influence the domestic politics of the country.

Patrick Seong had stated in his declaration that Hendrickson had met him several times and told him (Seong) that lawyers should contest in the election because they were disgruntled and enjoyed a professional status.

It is understood that Hendrickson has been in Singapore for at least three years and that he was previously in Thailand.

Ministers Comment

*BK1005013288 Singapore Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 8 May*

[Text] Several ministers have commented on the involvement of E. Mason Hendrickson, an American diplomat, in Singapore's domestic politics. The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, said there could be two reasons for the interference. He said though Singapore was vulnerable, it was important strategically. Whoever controls a sizable number of MP's would be able to affect the country's policies. Mr Goh said for their own national interests, the American officials might have set out to cultivate a group of men to take over if the PAP weakens. He said the other possible reason for the activities against the government is an attempt to change Singapore to reflect the American system of democracy. Mr Goh said he was shocked that there was this scheme against the government. It has made us more (?wary).

He did not think this scheme was approved at the very top level, but said it could be assumed that there was some sort of official backing because a diplomat was involved. Mr Goh explained that the joint statement released by nine Singaporeans involved in the Marxist conspiracy, was the link between that plot and the current scheme against the government. He said parallel to Tan Wah Piow's manipulations of the Marxist [word indistinct] was a scheme by U.S. officials to get a group of men to stand in the coming elections. The joint

statement gave them the opportunity to agitate the [words indistinct] need of the population. Mr Goh said if the public became confused and went (?on the defensive), the opposition would easily be able to win seats in parliament. He saw two scenarios. In the first, the PAP would still be in power, but the opposition would hold 20-30 seats. In the second, the PAP would lose power in a state election. He said whatever the scenario, the consequences would be frightening. Mr Goh added unless the U.S. disputed the facts, there was no need for further exchanges between Singapore and the United States. Mr Goh said this does not mean that our anger should stop. The first deputy prime minister was speaking at a meeting with community leaders in his Marine Parade Constituency.

The trade and industry minister, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, said E. Mason Hendrickson is part of a Western group making use of the rearrest of the eight ex-detainees to put pressure on the government. He said this phase is different from the first phase of Marxist conspirators arrested last year. Gen Lee was speaking when he toured [name indistinct] in Potong Pasir Constituency today. He said the ex-detainees who signed the joint statement denying they were Marxist conspirators were the (?suckers). This is because the people who crafted the joint statement and instigated it didn't sign it, and therefore, in the first instance, could not be arrested. Gen Lee believed the Americans may be behind the joint statement. Gen Lee stressed that the government must get to the bottom of the matter. In international relations, friends do such things to one another, never mind about hostile countries—it is normal, he added.

Even if at the government and official level all was riding proper, there would always be some bureaucrat who would want to do a smear operation on a country. Singaporeans must know this. That is why, the government has exposed the operation of Hendrickson and his friends, including two very senior U.S. officials—Mr X and Mr Y. Gen Lee said that Singapore is for Singaporeans. It is perfectly alright when the fight for government is between Singaporeans. But when the fight is a puppet show, when there are people manipulating those on the stage, that is a different matter. Another objective was to make excuses and [words indistinct] Singaporeans. Gen Lee warned Singaporeans not to be naive.

The second deputy prime minister, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, who accompanied Gen Lee on the tour, said the next general elections would be a battle between Singaporeans and foreigners. And joining the foreigners would be Singaporeans who were prepared to be made use of by them to bring chaos and political instability to Singapore. He asked whether this is what Singaporeans wanted or whether they wanted to trust the government elected by Singaporeans for Singaporeans. This is for Singaporeans to decide. Mr Ong said the superpowers would like to influence the smaller nations like Singapore. The second deputy prime minister said what the government is doing now is to expose the plot by foreigners to interfere in Singapore's domestic affairs.

Mr Chandra Das, who [words indistinct] for foreign affairs and defense, said the government could have been more strong. He believes the government had enough evidence to expel the American diplomat. Expulsion, he said, would have been a stronger protest. He also could not understand why the identities of Mr X and Mr Y were not disclosed. People very likely tried to influence in some respects Singapore's politics; but Mr Chandra Das believes this would not be the last time that our politics were intruded upon by foreign parties. He thought it was timely that the government [words indistinct] to remind Singaporeans that these things do happen. Mr Chandra Das said from the government's point of view it must be a stern signal to all the intruding foreign parties that they should stay clear of our politics.

Opposition Leader Rejects Charge

BK1005092588 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 10 May 88 p 12

[Text] The Singapore Democratic Party (SDP) yesterday rejected the government's disclosure on Saturday [7 May] that an American diplomat had interfered in Singapore's politics.

It said the government based its allegations on detained lawyer Patrick Seong's sworn statement which, it said, was obtained "while he was under great duress".

SDP Secretary General Chiam See Tong, the opposition member of Parliament for Potong Pasir, said: "It is, of course, wrong for any outsider to interfere in the domestic affairs of Singapore.

"But the SDP cannot accept the evidence of Patrick Seong alleging that Hank Hendrickson interfered in Singapore's domestic politics, which was obtained while he was under great duress.

"How can the people of Singapore be expected to believe the word of Patrick Seong when his statutory declaration was obtained while he was under detention and the government has admitted the use of psychological pressure on detainees?"

He said the SDP would continue to reject the government's allegation until the detainees were released and gave evidence "of their own free will".

"Only then will we accept the credibility of the government," said Mr Chiam, who earlier maintained that the issue confronting Singapore today was not the case against the American diplomat, but the "arbitrary" arrests of eight ex-detainees and two lawyers, Patrick Seong and Francis Seow, under the Internal Security Act.

Cambodia

Pursat Provincial Head on 1987 Battle Results
*BK0705104588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 May 88*

[Interview with Ros Sreng, secretary of the Pursat Province provisional party committee, on results of Pursat Province's defense and reconstruction efforts in 1987; by station correspondent; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] Dear Comrade Secretary of the provisional party committee of Pursat Province: What achievements did Pursat Province make in 1987 in the attacks on the enemy, the movement to persuade the misled people, and recruitment work?

[Ros Sreng] Let me tell you that in implementing the three revolutionary movements in 1987, Pursat Province achieved pridesworthy results in contribution to the defense and reconstruction of the Cambodian motherland.

In fact, in the attack on the enemy along the 1987 direction set by the unified command, I actively whipped up the work movement in accordance with the prevailing situation in the localities. The main point was to actively implement the people's war efforts by hitting hard on the enemy divisions, organizing offensives, sweeps, and defensive actions around main enemy targets, causing them one defeat after another.

In 1987, throughout the entire province not a single village or commune was captured and transformed into support base by the enemy. In other words, all enemy infiltration attempts to conduct activities in the localities were vigorously counterattacked by our Armed Forces and militiamen who worked in close cooperation with each other, forcing the enemy to run away after suffering serious losses. The enemy's communication networks were cut off, causing severe difficulties in the communications between the interior and the exterior parts. The bulk of their transportation lines and supplies of medicines, arms, and materiel was also blocked.

We also strengthened all 72 positions of our militiamen in the jungles, along communication lines, and in passages frequented by the enemy.

In summary, our Armed Forces conducted more than 2,000 operations in 1987. As a result, we killed 65 enemy soldiers, wounded 77 others, and seized 64 weapons, a walkie-talkie, 40 mines, and some war materiel.

Along with the attacks on the enemy outside the localities, we also conducted seething actions against planted enemy agents. We incited the people to flush out 59 planted enemy agents, including 6 ringleaders. We persuaded 236 others to surrender, handing over 50 weapons to our revolutionary authorities. [passage omitted]

CGDK's National Army North Fighting Noted
*BK0805015488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 7 May 88*

[From the feature: "Daily Report From Various Battlefields"]

[Excerpt] On 3 May, our National Army attacked a Vietnamese company position in Reay Pay commune and a Reay Pay commune office building in Kang Meas District on the North Phnom Penh battlefield. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated the positions and commune; killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded 4 others; destroyed 3 office buildings, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; seized a 60-mm mortar, 4 AK's, 10 60-mm mortar shells, 7 B-40 rockets, 500 rounds OF AK ammunition, and some war materiel; liberated 5 villages—Pranas, Reay Pay Kraom, Reay Pay Leu, Tuol Vihear, and Tuol Bei; and freed a village official.

On the same day, another unit of our National Army attacked another Vietnamese company position north of O Svay in Prey Koy commune of Kang Meas District. After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this position. We killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 3 others; seized 4 AK's, 1 RPD, 2 B-40's, 7 B-40 rockets, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel; and freed a village official. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Prey Veng Army Volunteers

During the first quarter of 1988, hundreds of young men in Prey Veng Province joyously volunteered to serve in the Army to contribute to national defense. Peareang District took the lead in motivating more youths into joining the Army. This shows the pure sense of patriotism displayed by our youths who volunteered to serve in the Army for the sake of the nation and motherland. [Excerpt] [BK0805113588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 MAY 88]

Philippines

Aquino, Ramos Comment on U.S. Aid Program
*HK1005093188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 10 May 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino announced that the government would appreciate any financial help from America that could help solve some of the country's problems. But the president also stressed that any financial assistance should not be linked to the future of American military bases in the country.

This was President Aquino's reaction to the proposed \$10-billion aid, otherwise known as the U.S. mini-Marshall economic program for the Philippines. Under

the program, America intends to convince Japan and its West European allies to share the burden of providing necessary aid to the Philippines.

In an ambush interview, the president gave her reaction to the issue.

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified reporter] Ma'am, what is your feeling about the Marshall Plan?

[Aquino] Well, I think it is still being discussed. Nothing is definite on that. Certainly, we will welcome any assistance. But, at the same time, we want it very clear that this is not tied down or connected to the bases issue. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said that he does not believe the aid plan is connected with the ongoing review of the military bases agreement between the two countries.

Legislators Suspect Motives of Aid Program

HK0905132488 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1300 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Representatives of the lower house will heartily receive the United States's mini-Marshall Plan if it is granted unconditionally. According to some congressmen, they suspect that the plan is connected with the renegotiations of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement due to start next year. They also noted that the implementation of the Marshall Plan was slated for 1990.

Congressman Salvador Escudero III expressed hope that the proposed \$10-billion Marshall Plan can be implemented as soon as possible to dispel suspicions that it is being used to influence the government's decision on the retention of American bases in the country. He added that the plan can be beneficial to the country's economic recovery efforts.

Enrile Brands Mini-Marshall Plan as 'Carrot'

HK0905125888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT
9 May 88

[Text] Manila, May 9 (AFP)—The Philippines Government said Monday it would accept a proposed 10 billion-dollar Western aid program without strings attached.

President Corazon Aquino said in a meeting with eight senators that the plan should not be linked to an ongoing bilateral review of the leases on two large U.S. military bases here, one of the legislators said later.

"She wants to separate the multinational aid program from the bases issue. She does not want it to look like a quid pro quo for the bases," Senator Leticia Shahani told reporters.

"We welcome un-tied aid," Foreign Under-Secretary Jose Ingles told reporters here when asked about reports from Washington that the U.S. Government was putting together a Philippine "Marshall Plan."

The program, patterned after a reconstruction programme for Western Europe after World War II, aims to tap contributions from Japan, Australia, Western Europe and other U.S. allies.

Right-wing opposition leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile branded the plan as a "carrot" to convince Manila to allow continued U.S. use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base stay beyond 1991. [sentence as received]

"The Americans will not give you something, especially in that magnitude, unless they get something from you in return. They are pragmatic people," Mr Enrile told reporters.

The left-wing coalition New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) said in a statement that the aid plan "cannot but be interpreted as a U.S. attempt to grease its way" to an extension of the lease on the bases.

The group said it expected the government, whose official position is to "keep our options open" until 1991, to eventually accept the aid plan and retain the bases.

Another senator, Ernesto Maceda, said U.S. budgetary constraints and Japan's preference that its aid to Manila be kept on a bilateral basis would affect the plan's full implementation.

"Realistically I think it will take a long time, if it will happen, because the key is whether they can convince Japan to give a large part of it," he said.

The group of senators Monday briefed Mrs Aquino on the status of a bill seeking to ban all nuclear weapons from the country, which is aimed directly at the U.S. bases. They had differing interpretations on her views on the issue.

The bill's main sponsor, Senator Wigberto Tanada, said the discussion left him with the impression that Mrs Aquino was encouraging the Senate to continue discussions on the measure.

But another senator, who asked not to be named, said Mrs Aquino exerted subtle pressure by telling them to allow her to keep her options open on the bases issue.

An opponent of the bill, Senator Neptali Gonzales, told the Senate Monday that it should be shelved while talks were underway with Washington on the future of the bases.

The former justice secretary said a provision of the 1987 Constitution calling for a nuclear weapons-free Philippines was not a blanket ban, but "primarily a statement of an orientation, a basic direction."

The charter reads: "The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

Ramos Clarifies Purpose of U.S. Trip
HK1005024388 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos clarified that the main purpose of his U.S. trip on May 16 is to work for the speedy delivery of military engineering equipment for the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] and to seek clarification on the balance, under the foreign military sales credit [as heard]. Secretary Ramos said this equipment is roughly valued at \$44 million. Ramos made the statement in answer to Senator Wigberto Tanada's criticism that Ramos' trip to the U.S. is untimely and would [words indistinct] from the Philippine sense of sovereignty and self-reliance. He said the trip is not what Senator Tanada says it is going to be since this is really a conference that is periodic in nature. The defense chief said engineering and communications equipment which he would like to get as soon as possible will improve the AFP's mobility. The equipment is approximately worth \$15 million, while the remaining balance in grant aid is worth \$20 million. He said his conference with his U.S. counterpart Frank Carlucci is not going to be a second review of the Military Bases Agreement, as claimed by Tanada. Otherwise, he said, he would have surely gone to see Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus who is the chairman of the Philippine panel undertaking the review of the Military Bases Agreement.

PRC To Try To Resolve Trade Imbalance
HK0905055188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] The PRC will try its best to resolve the trade imbalance with the Philippines. This announcement was made by Congressman Antonio Abaya who just returned from China. He said the Chinese trade industry secretary will meet with Secretary of Trade Jose Concepcion Jr to resolve the trade imbalance between the two countries. He further said that the Chinese leaders will not interfere with domestic problems of its neighboring countries. Abaya is one of the six congressmen sent to China to follow up issues which the president discussed with Chinese officials during her trip in April.

USSR Considering Cebu Ship Repair Facility
BK0905075888 Manila PNA in English 0706 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Cebu, Philippines May 9 (PNA/OANA)—The Soviet Union is considering transferring its ship repair facility from Singapore to the central Philippine city of Cebu, Mayor Tomas Osmena said Monday.

The plan, he said, was relayed to him by a group of visiting Soviet journalists led by Igor M. Kovalev, Southeast Asian bureau chief of IZVESTIYA, a state-run Soviet newspaper. A similar idea, Osmena said, was taken up with him last month during a call on him by Soviet ambassador to the Philippines, Oleg Sokolov.

The mayor said the Soviets felt it is more economical to relocate the ship repair facility, which services Soviet fishing vessels, from Singapore to the Philippines.

He said he favored the Soviet proposal since it would mean a five million US dollar in annual revenue for the city government.

But, he added, he expected it would run into diplomatic complications with the Philippine Government.

He argued, however, that if Singapore agreed to host the Soviet facility, he could not see any reason why Cebu City can not.

Senator Calls for More Vigorous USSR Trade
HK0905082588 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 9 May 88 p 24

[Text] A group of foreign policy specialists in the academe, the private sector and the government led by Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani last Saturday called for pursuing more vigorous trade relations with the Soviet Union.

The forum on Philippine-Soviet relations sponsored by the Pacific Futures Development Center, a foreign policy thinktank, said the Philippines ought to take advantage of recent Soviet initiatives to develop wider economic links in the Asia-Pacific region.

Philippine exports to the USSR have been declining by an average of 33.1 percent annually. Government figures show the pattern of exports suggests a foreign market where the Philippines has lost "substantial ground."

According to Thomas G. Aquino, Director of the Strategic Business Economics Programs of the Center for Research and Communication (CRC), the pattern of merchandise trade between the two countries, in recent years, was "erratic and poor."

He added that unless bilateral trade relations are nurtured in a way that both countries gain mutual benefit, "the historical economic links between the two countries might slowly grind to a halt."

The country's strategic location should be maximized for geo-economics and "no longer for geopolitics that has only stunted Philippine foreign policy initiatives over the years," said Patricia Ann V. Paez, a professor at the University of the Philippines.

Paez explained that the greatest barrier to Philippine-Soviet relations is the Filipinos' psycho-cultural make-up that nurtures such fixed "enemy images" and is "most difficult to overcome."

She said the Philippines does not have real external enemies. "We simply live with enemy images because our image of the world is that described for us by the United States and not something we independently arrive at," she said.

A lot of opportunities have been wasted, said Paez, because of the "ultra-cautious" attitude with Moscow. A foreign affairs department official recently said proposed economic projects with Moscow and other socialist countries remain suspended or "under study" because of government fears that deepening economic ties with the Soviet Union might "endanger national security." Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod also said some agreements are not implemented "due to military authorities' objections."

Shahani in candid remarks after her speech on RP [Republic of the Philippines]-USSR relations, said that in spite of the Philippines' "sanctimonious anti-communist ideology," it has left the country "wallowing in poverty."

Shahani argued that "buying and selling is a human activity which transcends ideology." She urged the private sector to "forget some of their orientation in a capitalist economy and learn where is their entry point in a planned economy."

According to CRC's Aquino, prospects of an enhanced economic relationship between the Philippines and USSR appear to be "generally encouraging." Aquino said while trade volume has been decreasing during recent years, some familiarity with trading practices already exists.

Aquino said exports of wearing apparel stand on "very promising ground" based on 1986 experience. For that year, eight wearing apparel subcategories appeared on the export record for the first time.

Given proper market feedback, Philippine exporters can count on future orders not only on garments but footwear and selected furniture items, said Aquino.

Also, new export items worth exploring are tropical fruits and nuts, aquaculture products and similar items.

Imports from the USSR of industrial and other chemical products can also be developed further. Aquino said the Soviet Union's strong chemical industry offers, significant potential to a developing country which is still in a heavy importation state.

Coal may also continue to have some prospects. Plastic packaging materials also offers bright prospects due to a fast growing packaging industry.

Over the medium term, some machinery and equipment items including supplies may offer interesting prospects. As an industrialized nation, the USSR's capital goods industry may have some lines of great interest to a capital goods importing country like the Philippines.

USSR Parliamentary Delegation Viewed *HK0905091588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE* *in English 9 May 88 p 4*

[By Marties Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The recent visibility of ranking Soviet officials in Manila in a hail of glasnost has made the Soviet Union a less distant country and a more tangible presence to Filipinos.

Doors have once more been opened to a people and country we know little of but unfortunately have been made to look like the big, bad bear, the hammer and the sickle lurking not far behind it.

People-to-people contact has helped erode this river of distrust, if not ignorance, that has sprung up between the two countries. On the part of Filipinos, the contacts have brought them closer to understanding this socialist giant, including its conflicts, making it a more human entity.

Last week's meeting between a few members of the press and visiting Soviet parliamentarians and Ambassador Oleg M. Sokolov served as a window to Soviet society. At face value, it seemed to show two faces of Soviet society, the old and the new, not necessarily clashing, but coexisting.

Over coffee, tea, Russian chocolates, and Danish cookies, the head of the delegation, H.E. [His Excellency] Pavel G. Gilashviliy, who is deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (equivalent to a parliament), and two of his colleagues answered questions—via an interpreter—on a range of issues affecting RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Soviet relations and the role of the USSR in this part of the world.

Mr. Gilashviliy is an elderly man whose greying locks stood gracefully on his head. His stocky frame and middle pouch seemed to go well with his age, and he spoke, not a few times, in proverbs, bringing native wisdom to an otherwise routine meeting. He talked expansively about their pursuit of our friendship, saying how much value the Supreme Soviet places on cultivating ties with their counterparts here. (Some time June or July, a group of Philippine senators is slated to visit Moscow.) "If you have 1,000 friends, that's few. If you have one enemy, that's many," he said quoting a Russian proverb.

Mr. Sokolov, who sat across from the parliamentarians, was the picture of a modern Soviet, facile in the English language, smooth, suave and urbane. He carries with him years of experience as a diplomat in Washington, including a sense of fashion. He was wearing Christian Dior socks and moccasins, the latest trend in men's footwear.

In terms of images—although both are agreed on Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of reform—Gilashvili and Sokolov seemed to represent tradition and change, currently the two forces gripping Soviet society.

Gorbachev is blazing new trails, implementing perestroika in a country steeped in the rigid ways of socialism. There has been acceptance and resistance, applause and resentment.

And in this region of the world, the Asia-Pacific, the Soviets' intent is clear: to establish its presence as a world power and to cultivate friendly ties with the countries here. As one of the Soviet foreign affairs officials accompanying the parliamentarians said, they see a changing role for the U.S., known as the "Mr. No" of this region. The U.S., he said, can no longer say "no" to the Soviet Union's plans to expand its economic trade, scientific, technological and cultural presence here.

In the military sphere, the recent revelation of Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden that the USSR has cut its naval presence in the Asia and Pacific by 50 per cent comes as a most welcome development.

The Soviet Union's efforts to belong to this region thus provide a timely opening for the Philippine Government building bridges to them, starting with a people-to-people relationship, lays the groundwork for a change of direction in our foreign relations.

This will, in the long-term, strengthen us as a country since it allows us to do business with the U.S. and the Soviet Union as well as the rest of Europe.

What can the Soviet Union offer? A different perspective, some technology, commerce and trade.

Some say they don't bring hard currency unlike the U.S. The Soviets counter they bring services, opportunities for trade and investment. And one Soviet official said, "The value of friendship does not lie in wealth."

As a closing word during the meeting, Mr. Gilashvili remarked. "You meet Americans. You meet us. You make your conclusions."

The choice need not be either-or. Our hand of friendship can be extended to both. If ever, this will mean a maturing of foreign policy, a recognition of the changes shaping the globe, a deeper esteem and appreciation for the world that lies beyond our 7,100 islands and the realization that distant events do have an impact on us.

It's time we shed off our insularity and parochialism.

Aquino Answers Questions on Radio Program

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

HK0905051988 [Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT ON 8 May carries a 45-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo" ["Ask the President"] in which President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in, while others are relayed by moderator "Frankie." He begins the program by saying the president will first talk about the state of the nation.

Mrs Aquino starts by greeting listeners, especially "mothers like myself, because this is Mother's Day." She cites, as children of whom mothers can be proud, 3 prize-winning young Filipino boys who will represent the country at the Southeast Asian Youth Science Fair in Singapore, a project sponsored by the Shell Foundation and the Science and Technology Department.

A Dagupan City caller says the Philippine side in the military bases review has "identified at least 7 key issues and has already revealed its position on some of the issues, but the U.S. has remained silent." She asks Mrs Aquino to "comment on this issue for our information and enlightenment." The president says, "First of all, allow me to clarify that the ongoing review of the Philippine-U.S. Military Bases Agreement is called for every 5 years by the agreement, as amended in 1979. The review serves as an opportunity to seek corrections and improvements in the agreement, with the mutual interests of both countries in mind. Incidentally, this will be the last review exercise before the agreement expires in 1991. However, no positions have been or can be revealed until after the review is over. At this point, I assure you that there is no reason for apprehension. Let me just reiterate that the ongoing review is intended to seek improvements for the last 3 years of the agreement—that is, up to 1991. Beyond that date, we are keeping our options open."

Frankie then asks the president to comment on present relations between some cabinet members and certain congressmen, in view of recent reports of squabbling among certain parties. Mrs Aquino says she has conferred with House Speaker Mitra and other Congress leaders, and that she "can really report to the people that it was a very harmonious and very good working relationship. As I said before, I am confident that we will be able to effect this; and I also would like to point out that the congressmen told me that we have similar aims, the main one being to serve the people. I was satisfied overall, especially in my meeting with leaders of Regions 1 and 2—they held a caucus before meeting with us, and they were able to arrive at a consensus on what their priority projects will be, especially for 1988. They told me that they consider irrigation as a most important project. Above all, I am very happy that after the initial

misunderstanding, we were able to resolve whatever differences we had. And now we are all working hand-in-hand as we were before."/

Frankie asks another question, this time dealing with the president's recent visit to Iloilo. President Aquino says she had a briefing at Camp Delgado attended by generals and provincial commanders of Region 6. "I was accompanied by the cabinet members and especially by [words indistinct] and also Secretary Frank Drilon. We were given a briefing on the insurgency problems in Region 6, and what I tried to point out to the provincial commanders was—first, I asked them if they had a very good working relationship with local government officials, and I was pleased to find out that they did. Before I went to Camp Delgado, I met with the local government officials and I impressed upon them the necessity of cooperating with the other government people there, meaning the military also, so that we can be successful in our counterinsurgency program./ What I concluded, when Secretary Ramos briefed the cabinet, is that in those areas where the civilian population cooperates, the counterinsurgency programs show good results. So this is why I am urging for stronger cooperation among all quarters because peace and order is badly needed so that we can turn our attention to the country's economic development.

"Another thing we discussed was the matter of gambling. I told the provincial commanders that if they knew of or saw those breaking the law on this, they should arrest them, /regardless of who they are because nobody is above the law./ Someone suggested that perhaps it would be better if this betting [jueteng] were legalized because perhaps this is where our problem of graft and corruption stems from. I was discussing this with Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez who is a chairman of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, and he confirmed that there is indeed a kind of lottery connected with this. So the best thing here would be if those earnings could go to the government to be used for the people instead of being used by the gamblers sometimes to corrupt government officials.

Aquino Addresses Water Supply Meeting
HK1005035188 *Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan*
in English 0243 GMT 10 May 88

[Speech by President Corazon C. Aquino to the consultative meeting on the drinking water supply and sanitation decade at the Philippine Plaza Hotel—live]

[Text] Secretary Solita Monsod and heads of participating agencies, Mr Liu Guobin, Mr (Klaus Kresse), participants in the consultative meeting, representatives of external support agencies and UN system, fellow workers in government, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The eighties has been declared by the United Nations as the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. In 1981, the Philippines initially responded to this call to divert more attention and resources towards the provision of safe water and proper sanitation to a larger segment of the population. In the next 7 years, some P11 billion were funneled into the efforts.

Despite the inroads made, facilities remain primitive or are nonexistent for a large number of communities throughout the country. To date, only 63 percent of all Filipinos have access to safe water. Service coverage is broken down into 86 percent for Metro Manila and its adjoining areas, 55 percent for other urban centers and 62 percent for the rural areas.

The shortage of safe water sources has caused the spread of water-borne diseases. Further, only 69 percent of total households in the nation are provided with sanitary toilet facilities, 15 percent are equipped with crude and unsanitary toilets, and 16 percent have no facilities at all. Because of the prohibitive costs of materials and installations, provisions for sewerage are even more scanty. Only limited areas of Manila, Baguio, Zamboanga and Cebu cities are serviced by a sewerage system.

Through the past years, the Philippine efforts for the decade moved in fits and starts. But at last this year, we have completed and are launching the nation's first comprehensive water supply, sewerage, and sanitation master plan. One of its general goals is to eliminate the huge backlog in the delivery of basic water supply services by 1991. It also includes the first long-term approach for provision of sewerage facilities. The specific policies and strategies evolved in the plan include a delineation of the responsibilities and contributions of pertinent government agencies like the Department of Public Works and Highways, the NUA [expansion unknown], the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, and the Department of Health.

The plan also defines the method for provision of cost-sharing and cost-recovery mechanisms and the extent of participation of beneficiary communities. For instance, one approach is to harness the support of rural womenfolk in fostering water conservation consciousness among their families and the community as a whole. The rationale is that it is the women who normally operate handpumps and fetch water for the washing and cooking chores, and who can be tapped as systems managers in water districts and rural waterworks and sanitation associations.

Though the plan will be activated and operable, government conceives that its resources are scarce and thinly spread out among other pressing projects and programs for development. We will therefore be relying on certain nongovernmental organizations for help in shouldering the effort and cost of implementing the plan. Those who have already put in their time and resources are the Tulungan sa

Tubigan Foundation [Foundation for Assistance in Waterworks], the Philippine Business for Social Progress and other civic organizations. The UNICEF deserves special mention for its efforts in these endeavours.

The type of services usually rendered by these groups are project identification, subsidy in construction costs, assistance in operations, and maintenance and administration in training programs.

An additional service we look forward to receiving from private groups is the documentation of success stories and the development of implementation models. This is to promote water sanitation awareness at all levels.

Meanwhile, let me state that the efforts of nongovernmental groups have been highly appreciated and we hope they will be sustained.

May I thank all the individuals, organizations, and agencies who have already contributed or who have pledged their support in helping Filipinos help themselves in improving the quality of their lives. Even as the decade nears to a close, we already see brighter prospects ahead in the next one.

Thank you and good morning. [applause]

Honasan Calls for Aquino's Resignation
HK1005114388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Manila, May 10 (AFP)—Fugitive coup leader Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan said in an interview published Tuesday that President Corazon Aquino should quit or be forced out because she lacks a clear program to deal with the communist insurgency and lets soldiers die "like flies."

Mr. Honasan, a cashiered army colonel who escaped from a prison ship in April after being detained for leading a coup attempt in August, said in the interview with the newspaper MALAYA that the Aquino administration was "giving us a false sense of security by saying that everything is under control."

He said that while the Communist Party of the Philippines and its New People's Army have suffered setbacks, the government "has not laid out a clear and consistent direction as to how we are to deal with the insurgents."

"The insurgents are nibbling at the very foundations of our nation," and "policemen and military personnel are dying like flies all over the country," Mr. Honasan said.

"Any government that cannot provide protection to its people is unworthy of the mandate bestowed upon it and should voluntarily give way to others who can do so," he said.

"If it refuses to give way, then it must be forced out by the people," he added.

House Committee Approves Airport Reopening
HK0905124088 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] The House Committee on Transportation and Communications today approved the reopening of the Laoag International Airport in Ilocos Norte. The committee acted favorably on a resolution filed by Ilocos Congressmen Roque Ablan and Mariano Nelupta. Committee chairman Vicente Rivera said the move was aimed at accelerating the growth of the tourist industry in the region.

The government closed the airport to international traffic last year following reports that former President Marcos would use the place to land on his return home.

Barangay Elections Set for 14 November
HK0605114188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] The barangay election has been set for 14 November instead of 9 May. The bill postponing the election was signed into law by President Aquino this afternoon. At the same time, the ruling barangay officials' term of office has been extended up to 1 January 1989. Congress ratified the postponement of barangay elections in response to the Comelec and military's requests. The major change in the barangay election is that barangays would only have to elect five council members and these elected councilmen would be the only persons to elect the barangay captain.

Mitra Elected President of Lakas ng Bansa
HK0705043588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra was elected new president of the Lakas ng Bansa [Lakas—Power of the Nation] Thursday night at the Quezon City sports plaza. He replaced Paul Aquino, brother-in-law of the president, who signified his desire to resign his position to give way to professional politicians as he devote his time to his business. [sentence as heard] Mitra pledged to pursue the party's objectives of keeping democracy alive. He expressed his confidence that the Lakas ng Bansa will endure beyond our time as he called upon all to join the party not for self-advantage, but to promote the national interest. The preservation of democracy, according to Mitra, will be long and hard.

KMU Opposes Bill on Strike Moratorium
HK0905095188 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 May 88 p 12

[Text] The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-1 May Movement] is fighting a bill granting incentives to workers favoring a voluntary strike moratorium, warning that passage of the bill into law would trigger KMU-led "massive and concerted mass action in all forms."

KMU-initiated actions accounted for more than half of all firms which closed down from 1985 to last year, a study of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] has shown.

KMU chairman Crispin Beltran over the weekend said that Senate Bill No. 176 filed by Sen. Teofisto Guingona which contains the proposal further bolsters the strength of big business and foreign capital, to the detriment of the working class.

The proposed bill provides, among other things, for a three-year "incentives program" which would see workers' salaries enhanced, based on production over that period. It also seeks to create, within a firm, a labor-management cooperation council to "voluntarily" decide against strikes or lockouts "except when an unfair labor practice is committed by either party."

Although the bill is intended to cover all industrial enterprises without existing duly recognized or certified labor organizations, nothing in the bill prevents firms with existing organized unions from adopting its appropriate provisions in their collective bargaining agreements.

"If the Senate is really serving the interest of Filipino workers, it should concentrate on scrapping all repressive law," he stressed.

Criticizing the bill as "anti-labor," Mr. Beltran said its passage will spur labor activism as he called on workers to be more vigilant. "(We) assure the legislators of massive and concerted actions in all forms" if the Senate approves the bill, he warned.

The TUCP said based on its study, KMU-affiliated unions closed down either temporarily or permanently 38 out of 75 companies from 1985 to last year. More than two-thirds or 11,056 out of the 15,549 retrenched workers belonged to the KMU, it claimed.

The study excluded business establishments which closed down due to lack of demand, insufficiency of raw materials, and uncompetitiveness of products.

Among the firms closed due to KMU-staged strikes were the Bataan Doctors Hospital, Cebu Plaza Hotel, Bataan Export Processing Zone-based Euro-Linea Phils., Sui-Tai Garments, Viron Garments and Mariveles Apparel Corp. and Tresco Canning Corp. in Mandaue City.

Ramos Outlines Counterinsurgency Program
HK0905121088 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] This is an exclusive interview conducted by one of the radio stations here in Naga with former brigadier general [rank as heard], now secretary of national defense, Fidel Ramos, while he was waiting on board a helicopter bound for Daet, Camarines Norte.

The defense secretary said that the military is pushing through with its counterinsurgency campaign as has been published in leading daily newspapers. Secretary Ramos also outlined a four-point program to improve the peace and order situation, especially in the barangays. This comprises: clearing operations, including patrol duties and combat operations; reconciliation, or recognition of the policy of attraction; saturation or consolidation; and development, where local government officials assume vital roles.

Ramos also asserted that field or camp visits were part of his duties in order to look into the welfare of the soldiers and to boost their morale.

Here is part of Secretary Ramos' statement.

[Begin Ramos recording] I am really after reforms. What we are saying now, and we want our troops to understand, is that there are those men [words indistinct]. For instance, in the case of a barangay affected by communist ideology, the first step is for the military to clear the barangay of undesirable elements. The military should enter the barangay and fight armed NPA there. This is what we term as clearing operations and the military, in this operation, should do what is appropriate in order to wipe out the NPA rebels in that area. [passage indistinct] But in the meantime, since our military units could not immediately carry out the four points, the unit has to go to the next barangay that needs clearing, say barangays Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4.

This is part of the overall national counterinsurgency program that is composed of three parts: First is what we call security, which includes clearing operations, patrolling, and combat operations. [Words indistinct] while running after the rebels, the military, civilians, and the local government units must carry out a campaign to convince our brothers to return to the fold of the law, because many rebels are getting tired of war and want to come back and start a new life. That is what we call the policy of attraction, or policy of reconciliation.

And the third part is the solution development. This involves clearing first, then consolidation, then [word indistinct]. If you can achieve this in each barangay the NPA will not be able to come back.

After the military has cleared an area and driven the NPA rebels away or has successfully dismantled the rebel movement, then the military has to move to another barangay to rid it of rebels as well. But as far as reconciliation, consolidation, and development are concerned, these activities are in the hands of the civilian authorities. [end recording]

That was Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos who also displayed good fitness when he went jogging this morning along with some 100 soldiers. He covered 3 km and only 7 soldiers were able to reach the finishing line with him. He then did 60 pushups but his soldiers could not keep up with him.

On the country's peace and order situation, here is an observation from former General Fidel Ramos:

[Begin Ramos recording] Our peace situation now is much better than it was a few years back, or even during the last 6 months. [end recording]

Meanwhile, when asked about their feedback, soldiers here expressed approval of a plan to assign soldiers to their own towns. They claim that soldiers assigned in other towns usually have problems because they do not really know the residents and cannot pinpoint who the enemy is.

Ramos Views Region 6 Insurgency Problems
HK1005093788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Ramos accompanied representatives from Region 6 to a meeting with President Aquino to discuss the region's communist insurgency problem.

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos in progress] ...the problems of Region 6 from the perspective of the congressmen from Panay and Occidental Negros.

[Unidentified reporter] About the insurgency?

[Ramos] Yes. That is one of their problems there. And what we are doing is, first of all, to help the local government executives organize the concerned citizenry because that is the first layer of our national defense system, the civilian volunteer organization. Secondly, to beef up the battalions due to the fact that they are only at average strength right now. We would like them at 100 percent.

[Reporter] This is in what area?

[Ramos] In Panay, Region 6. So, that is the primary program in so far as the Armed Forces of the Philippines is concerned.

[Reporter] Sir, how serious is the insurgency problem in that area?

[Ramos] Well, it is serious in the southern part of Negros, but in most of Panay, and these are the four provinces of Iloilo, Aklan, Capiz, and Antique, the situation has improved quite a bit, especially because of the commitment of the civilian population. But southern Negros is something else because it is a very volatile area. Any [words indistinct] must be a combination of the economic, social, political and military reforms. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

De Villa on AFP Lack of Soliders, Firepower
HK0605094388 Quezon City MALAYA in English
6 May 88 pp 1, 7

[By Vot Vitug and Ben Evardone]

[Excerpt] Gen. Renato S. de Villa, Armed Forces chief, yesterday admitted that the military lacks combat personnel and firepower to launch an all-out offensive against the communist-led New People's Army.

In a speech before the Manila Rotary Club, De Villa also downplayed the capability of rightist groups and supporters of deposed President Marcos to mount attacks following President Aquino's decision not to allow Marcos to come home to attend the funeral of his mother Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos.

De Villa's admission of inadequate combat power coincided with a testimony before the House by a top defense official that there has been "certain degree of reckless spending" of the military component of the \$900 million U.S. bases compensation package.

Defense Undersecretary Leonardo Quisumbing told the House committee on economic affairs that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] major services spent large amounts for the purchase of high-tech equipment which are of "dubious value" in local operations.

De Villa said, "The AFP suffers from lack of combat power against the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army in providing protection to civilians and government installations.

"We are spread so thinly throughout the country and we consider this a disadvantage," he added.

De Villa's admission came less than two days after Mrs Aquino vowed to improve the military's firepower in a speech she delivered during the 52nd anniversary of the Philippine Air Force at Fernando Air Base in Batangas City.

De Villa said the communists will continue to consolidate their forces and mount attacks against government troops as well as government facilities to advance their objective of toppling the present government and install a communist form of government.

The communists still remain the most potent threat to the government, he said.

Tracing the growth of the NPA from a rag-tag guerrilla group to its present strength of 25,000 regulars, De Villa said "Chronic social and economic problems" provide a "fertile ground" for the rebel growth.

De Villa said the rebels got a boost when they successfully forged solidarity ties with foreign groups, giving them new sources of funding.

De Villa also warned that the tense political atmosphere created by Dona Josefa's death might be exploited by the communists.

Asked if the military is bracing for an attack from the group of former Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, former superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy and known Marcos supporter who went underground after Marcos's ouster, De Villa said there is no indication the loyalists are up to something.

He cited a Filipino custom of momentarily forgetting any grudges on the death of a close relative.

Quisumbing said that "the lack of judiciousness in the procurement of supplies could be partly traced to the easy availability of funds and supply sources" provided by the compensation package.

Quisumbing did not specify the kind of U.S.-procured military equipment considered of "dubious value" to the current anti-insurgency campaign.

The committee on economic affairs summoned Quisumbing to testify on possible economic implications, particularly on the military, of the dismantling of the U.S. bases.

Quisumbing said the Armed Forces "will undoubtedly be hard hit by a pullout of the bases, especially since most of what it gets is in the form of equipment and arms."

He said he doubts whether the government could maintain the operational capability of the Armed Forces once the U.S. military assistance is cut as a result of the dismantling of the bases.

With the subsequent drying up of the source of supply and equipment the AFP will have to look into local sources of arms and equipment, he said.

Quisumbing added that the self-reliance program of the AFP "has miserably failed to get off the ground because of minuscule funding and the lack of attention given to it." [passage omitted]

De Villa Claims Communists Trafficking Drugs
HK0905064788 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*
0500 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa revealed that the communist guerrillas are involved in drug trafficking operations, notably in the planting of marijuana. According to De Villa, the government's enemies are now resorting to illegal drugs to weaken the morale of the young people.

De Villa went to Bacolod City to preside over the oath-taking ceremony of the officials of the city's Reach Foundation Incorporated.

The chief of staff also said that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA has a vast marijuana plantation, the income from which is used to buy weapons in the war against the government.

Citizen Unit Teams Mobilized in Mindanao
HK1005125988 *Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR*
in English 10 May 88 p 3

[By Frankie Tuyay]

[Text] Army chief Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem ordered the other day the mobilization of some 2,000 members of the newly formed Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGU) in Mindanao.

The newly organized CAFGUs are territorial forces that replaced the dismantled Community Home Defense Force (CHDF). They will be used as augmentation forces to the 250,000-strong armed forces in the government's counter-insurgency campaign.

Adalem, who spoke before members of the CAFGU belonging to the army's 601st Brigade stationed at General Santos City in Cotabato, signaled the deployment of some 2,000 CAFGU troops in three areas of Mindanao: Kidapawan, General Santos City and South Cotabato.

Adalem said "the mobilization test is intended to measure as well as enhance the capability of our reserve forces to respond to the call for active duty in times of national emergency."

The CAFGUs are composed of reservists, officers and enlisted men on inactive status, and ex-trainees from the four major service commands of the Armed Forces.

They will be trained to be ready to meet local emergencies such as civil disturbances, natural calamities and attacks by insurgents.

The CAFGU, Adalem said, will not only serve as a contingency force but will also enable citizens in their respective localities to organize and train for self defense, protection of life and property, security, peace and order, and the delivery of basic safety services, especially during emergencies.

CAFGU members were given military fatigue uniforms, such as combat boots, steel helmets, jungle packs, jungle knives and other combat paraphernalia that the trainees will use during a seven-day massive field training.

On the issue of whether members would be given firearms, Adalem said CAFGU members who were absorbed by a combat unit will definitely be issued firearms such as M-16 rifles.

Another objective of the creation of CAFGU, Adalem said, is the destruction of the strategy of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA to mobilize mass support through the creation of political infrastructure, or the so-called united front groups, particularly at the barangay level.

"If you stop to think and consider the fact that as of last year, it was reported that the CPP/NPA have already established shadow political units in 20 per cent of the total number of barangays throughout the country, then you will realize the gravity of the situation we are facing," Adalem said.

Adalem also said the CAFGUs would also link with the newly-organized Special Operation Team (SOT) that gained unprecedented success in the counter-insurgency drive in the two months since it was created.

"I believe that the organization and development of reservist groups through the C-A-A or CAFGU Active Auxiliaries are compatible with and would fit in effectively with the SOT strategy that we are implementing in the army," he said.

20 Injured by Bomb Explosion in Davao City
HK0705035588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] Twenty people were wounded, some of them seriously, when a time bomb exploded Thursday night near the entrance to the Davao passport processing office of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The home-made bomb caused heavy damage to the passport office and nearby medical clinic, the back entrance of a store, and the city's development office.

Among the first to arrive at the crime scene were Davao Metropolitan District Command chief Lieutenant Colonel Franco Calida and Davao City Mayor Duterte. Both officials vowed to go after the perpetrators even as another bomb was discovered late Thursday in another part of Davao City.

1,350 Communist Guerrillas Surrender in Samar
HK0905092188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE IN ENGLISH 9 MAY 88 p 3

[By staff writer Abe Licayan]

[Text] Cebu City—A total of 1,350 communist rebels including some New People's Army regulars have surrendered in Samar, the Visayas Command said.

Troopers also killed three communist rebels and captured four others in operations in three others places in the Visayas late last week according to reports received by the Viscom headquarters in Camp Lapulapu here.

Meanwhile, about 800 NPA guerrillas under siege for three days from ground troops, Philippine Air Force helicopter gunships and Tora-tora planes in Camindangan, Sipalay in Negros Occidental have started fleeing their position.

Viscom said troopers have now shifted to mopping up operations.

The rebels who surrendered came from two towns in Western Samar—750 from Gandara and 600 from San Jorge, the military said. They yielded hand guns but no long firearms, the military added.

Most of those who gave up were Communist Party members and so-called mass based supporters.

The 750 from Gandara took their oaths of allegiance to the government before Mayor Juan Aguilar and those from San Jorge before Mayor Cristina Corrales in ceremonies held in Gandara and attended by Maj Gen Mariano Adalem, Philippine Army chief.

500 Communist Guerrillas Attack Samar Town
HK0905140488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1354 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Manila, May 9 (AFP)—About 500 communist guerrillas attacked a town in the central island of Samar early Monday, triggering day-long clashes which left at least 14 people dead, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said.

Police and government militiamen battled New People's Army (NPA) rebels for two hours in the Oras town plaza, leaving five guerrillas and two policemen dead. Three other defenders were wounded, PNA said.

The insurgents retreated after seizing several firearms.

They set off four land mines as three military units set off in pursuit, but the soldiers returned fire, killing four guerrillas, PNA said, quoting paramilitary constabulary sources in Tacloban City, in the nearby island of Leyte.

Three more NPA rebels were killed in skirmishes with security forces, and a search was continuing late Monday, PNA added.

Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the reports.

The attack was the first major operation by guerrillas of the 25,000-strong NPA since government troops captured a communist guerrilla camp on the central island of Negros. The military said 50 rebels and 13 soldiers died in the four-day assault last week.

The hinterlands of Samar, one of the country's most depressed areas, are considered to be NPA strongholds.

13 Killed in Clashes

HK1005023588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Twelve NPA rebels and 2 policemen were killed and 3 government troopers were wounded in three separate encounters in the town of Oras, Eastern Samar, early yesterday [9 May] morning. Reports reaching the Eastern Visayas Constabulary Integrated National Police Regional Command in Tacloban City said the first encounter took place when some 500 rebels attacked Oras town at about 4:45 am. Eastern Samar Constabulary Commander Major Bartolome Baluyot reported that elements of the PC-INP and Citizens Home Defense Forces [as heard] fought the attackers for 2 hours at the Oras town plaza, killing 5 unidentified rebels. Major Baluyot said the government troopers recovered one M-16 Armalite rifle from the group; however, the soldiers also lost some firearms to the rebels. Army pursuit teams were ambushed by about 20 rebels acting as rear guards along the national highway in Barangay Dalig, Oras. The rebels exploded four landmines, but there were no casualties on the government side reported. It was the first time the NPA used landmines against government forces in Eastern Samar.

2 Policemen Believed Killed by NPA in Manila

HK0705041188 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] A newly promoted Western Police District [WPD] captain and a WPD sergeant assigned to the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] antifraud division were killed yesterday in two ambushes in the city believed staged by New People's Army hitmen. Slain were Captain Teofilo Tan, who was promoted captain early this year, and Sergeant Feliciano Melendrez, a WPD agent assigned to the BIR.

Tan was killed in front of his house in Santa Ana, while Melendrez inside his jeep in Dapitan, Sampaloc. Probers said Tan received death threats from the NPA Sparrow units.

NPA Said To 'Execute' Pangasinan PC Sergeant

HK0905124888 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1200 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Communists executed yesterday a Constabulary sergeant before his terrified family and relatives in barangay San Miguel, Natividad, Pangasinan. A military report identified the slain sergeant as Pastor Ancheta. According to the report, Ancheta was resting inside his house when four NPA rebels barged into his room and shot him with Armalite rifles. The rebels also took Ancheta's brother as hostage but later released him as they fled on foot toward the Carballo Mountains.

PC Provincial Commander Romeo Odi has already sent teams to pursue the communist terrorists.

Albay Police, Military Hold Peace Rally

HK0905114588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Police and military personnel held a peace rally yesterday to oppose and condemn brutal tactics adopted by the NPA. The demonstrators, numbering some 200, announced that the enemies of the government should not be supported because they are the cause of the deteriorating peace and order situation in the region.

The demonstrators also appealed to all opponents of the rebels and their ideology to unite in the fight against the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA. Former guerrillas who took part in the rally affirmed that the communists have gone too far and that the people should join the government in defeating the the NPA.

Some vigilante groups also participated in the rally and issued a call to combat the NPA. The demonstrators who came from Tabago, Legazpi, and other towns in Albay Province marched through the city of Legazpi for several hours and ended their rally peacefully.

For Radio Veritas, this is Ed Esqueza of DZDG Sorso-gon reporting.

MNLF Leader Says Many 'Giving Up' War

HK0905094988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 9 May 88 pp 1, 10

[By Roy de Guzman]

[Text] The field officers and men of the Moro National Liberation Front are giving up the war and plan to support a government move to set up—within the context of the Constitution—an autonomous Mindanao government, a member of the MNLF Central Committee said.

"We, the fighting officers and men of the MNLF, now believe that the time to give up the path of war has come... War is hell," said Nur Khan, who surrendered to former President Marcos in 1985. He was taken back by MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari in 1986, and was reappointed to the Central Committee last year.

Khan claimed he speaks "for the moderate MNLF men in the field comprising 70 percent of the total membership," but he declined to name other guerillas in his group. He also said he has not talked to any government official yet, although he is not against such a dialog.

An MNLF spokesman, however, denied Khan's claim.

"What Nur Khan said is not true. He is no longer recognized by the MNLF because he did harm to the organization. He is only using the MNLF for personal glory. He is only after money," said Ustadz Zain Jali, spokesman of the MNLF based in Zamboanga City.

Jali also told the INQUIRER that speaker Ramon V. Mitra erred in expressing support for yet another Muslim renegade, politician Firdausi Abbas, the head of the Bangsa Moro [Moro Homeland] Islamic Party, who ran and lost in the last senatorial elections.

Peace Commission information officer Teresita Maceda said: "I'm not sure if Khan was speaking for the majority of the MNLF moderates, but that was also our feedback when we talked to the commanders in the field."

Maceda said that the government is always willing to welcome "those who want to come back to the fold of the law" and that the commission, created by President Aquino, was just waiting for the rebels to come forward and talk.

But Khan, who pledged to keep the peace in his Region 11 MNLF stronghold in a meeting two months ago with the President, said he was not surrendering and only wanted "to offer our suggestions to save Mindanao from another bloodbath."

"The field commanders want to change the direction of the Islamic revolution. We are the ones suffering—those of us in the field—and not our Middle East-based leaders," the MNLF leader said.

Khan said there is a possibility, "however small," that the MNLF will accept the organic charter to be prepared by the government-sponsored Regional Consultative Commission [RCC] if it will mean "real and meaningful autonomy."

Misuari had earlier rejected the RCC and disowned its Muslim members. The MNLF's threat to attack military targets in the South has not materialized, largely due to a diplomatic and political setback the MNLF suffered when its bid for entry into the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] was denied last March.

Jali disputed Khan's assertions that he is a ranking MNLF member. But Khan showed documents of his appointment as commanding general of the MNLF satellite command in the Davao Region.

Misuari himself admitted during an earlier interview with the INQUIRER that KHAN has been thrust back into the top of the Muslim rebel organization.

Khan said Misuari should be blamed for the disillusionment of his men for "making several promises which remain unfulfilled" and "the failure to gain membership" in the OIC.

A portion of Khan's prepared statement said: "We call other MNLF officers and men in the field who have risked their lives for empty promises to support autonomy. Let us do this now. We are all Filipinos. It is time to toil in peace under one flag."

Aquino Ends Electric Company's Sequestration
HK0805045488 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] The president has directed the PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] to lift its sequestration on the Meralco [Vanila Electric Company] shares of the Meralco Foundation and the First Philippine Holdings Corporation [FPHC]. Mrs Aquino's directive aims to speed up the privatization of Meralco, which is engaged in the distribution of electricity in Metro Manila and neighboring provinces.

The chief executive, at the same time, directed the PCGG to consider lifting its sequestration on Meralco and the FPHC.

Thailand

Officials Comment on Alleged SRV Withdrawal
BK1005073388 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] Speaking to correspondents at Government House this morning about a reported Vietnamese withdrawal, Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said he has no information about it, but he thinks it will be no more than a rotation of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia from active to inactive areas. He said the reported withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia could be triggered by domestic Vietnamese problems and noted that the Thai Armed Forces are already aware of their annual standard operational procedures.

Commenting on the same issue, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan said his information is that Vietnam is not withdrawing its troops from Cambodia, only rotating troops. He said Vietnam suffers considerable economic problems and it launches propaganda about withdrawal from Cambodia to draw foreign assistance.

Chamlong Denies New Party Set Up To Help Prem
BK0905043888 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 May 88 p 1

[Text] Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang yesterday denied charges that he set up Phalang Tham [Righteous Force] Party to support Prem Tinsulanon's return to power.

He said the charges are part of the attempts to discredit him and his party.

Prachakorn Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawat last week accused Chamlong of serving as a lackey of Premier Prem.

"Our party was not set up to support anyone in particular," he told reporters during the get-together of members of Class 7 of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy at the central Plaza Hotel.

Chamlong said his former classmates offered moral support for him and his party.

The governor said at least one of them has decided to join his party to run in the general election. He declined to name him.

Col Kampanat Ketiriya, who is also Chamlong's advisor, said he is waiting for the green light from the governor to run in the election.

He also said that Maj Gen Methi Thammarangsi of the Saraburi-based Calvary Centre plans to quit the army to enter politics.

Col Bunsak Phocharoen, an ex-MP representing Sing Buri and also a Young Turk, confirmed last night at the party that he will quit the Democrat Party to join Phalang Tham Party. Bunsak is quitting the Democrat Party with former agriculture minister Gen Han Linaon.

Chamlong said his opponents tried to discredit him by spreading false news that he was to give a press conference that never took place.

"That was just one of their tricks to create confusion," he said.

Meanwhile, Chitphong Chaiwasu, the poll manager of Palang Tham Party, said yesterday the party has registered more than 5,000 members—the minimum requirement for a political party to be formally registered.

Vietnam

Government To Release 68 Chinese Fishermen
BK0905144988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] On 9 May, Comrade Ngo Tat To, acting chief of our Foreign Ministry's Department of Chinese Affairs, received Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun in Hanoi to inform him that on 25 March and 5 April 1988, the troops and people in Danang sea zone arrested 68 Chinese fishermen who had illegally encroached on Vietnam's waters to poach maritime products.

These fishermen have pleaded guilty and agreed to be dealt with in accordance with SRV law. However, proceeding from treasuring the traditional friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China and from a humanitarian spirit, the Vietnamese Government has decided to return these 68 Chinese men to the Chinese side.

'Mutual Help' Urged During Preharvest Period
BK0705094588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 May 88

[THAN DAN 4 May editorial: "Help One Another Overcome Difficulties in Preharvest Period"]

[Text] The people in many northern rural areas are encountering many difficulties in their lives because of the direct consequences of last year's loss of harvest. In the winter-spring crop season alone, we lost nearly 800,000 tonnes of grain. In the preharvest period, the costs of many foodstuffs have increased with every passing day. Even secondary food crops will not be ready for harvest until scores of days from now, and the period is longer in those areas planted only with rice. Securing enough food for the people until harvest time is the urgent duty of those localities having undernourished people. It is also the common responsibility of the people countrywide.

Although the party and state have paid their utmost attention to resolving the pressing living problems of the people in those difficult areas, they cannot replace local government guidance or the people's sense of mutual help. In the general difficult situation, many cooperatives, villages, and districts have balanced and regulated the distribution of grain to help needy families, especially the families of wounded and sick soldiers and poor peasants. Many cooperatives have borrowed money and rice from some well-off families for distribution to those truly needy people.

In Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Bac Thai, and Vinh Phu Provinces, many peasants' families that still have excess rice and secondary food crops have economized on their consumption and lent the savings to neighbors—without or at low rates of interest. In those localities where the mass organizations have proved their concern for the people's livelihood, the people have more peace of mind, and there are no cases of speculation in grain, hoarding of grain, usury, or selling rice before harvest. These are good examples of self-support, self-sufficiency, and a sense of mutual help within communities. These point to the possibility of resolving most of the livelihood problems of some peasants with local resources.

No one can more firmly control the production situation and life in rural areas than the echelons of party committees, the administration, and grass-roots mass organizations. With the responsibility of caring for the people's livelihood, grass-roots organizations should control and classify the undernourished families in rural areas in order to institute fair, rational, timely measures to assist them.

Mass organizations, especially the peasants' association, should motivate those better-off members to help needy members in several ways. Along with urgently caring for the livelihood of those needy peasants' families, all

people should be mobilized to concentrate on caring for and protecting the winter-spring rice and secondary food crops; make material preparations for planting the summer-fall and 10th-month crops; and develop production to meet the long-range goals of securing the livelihood of producers and increasing products and goods for society.

The collection, purchase, and mobilization of grain from the south to the north should be positively carried out as planned.

Building Official on International Cooperation
BK0605144788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 5 May 88

[Interview with Le Doan Sach, head of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Building, on the construction sector's international cooperation relations; date not given—recorded]

[Summary] "Many of the great achievements scored by the construction sector over the past 30 years have been a result of international cooperation, such as that with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries, international organizations, and friendly countries. Most prominent is the cooperation with the Soviet Union, as almost all of the projects of great importance to our national economy that create the material-technical bases of socialism have been built with Soviet assistance. We can cite some examples of this, such as the cooperation in building various thermoelectric and hydroelectric plants, including the 1.9 million-kw Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant—a unique, complex, and technically diverse project now ranked as one of the largest in Southeast Asia—where intensive construction is under way for promptly putting its generator group No 1 into operation; and other power plants such as the Tri An and Thac Ba hydroelectric power plants and the Pha Lai and Uong Bi thermoelectric power plants, and so forth.

"It can be said that cement is like bread to the construction sector. The Soviet Union has helped us build the Bim Son cement factory with an annual output of 1.2 million tonnes. The products of the factory are being supplied to various areas throughout the country or are being exported to the friendly countries of Laos and Cambodia and some other countries.

"In addition to many industrial and agricultural projects, the Soviet Union has also helped us build various cultural, social, and welfare support projects such as Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, the Polytechnic College, the Lao Dong Cultural Palace, the joint state-private enterprise that manufactures concrete slabs for housing construction in Hanmi, and so forth. The Soviet Union has also helped us train the contingent of scientific-technical and managerial cadres and technical workers for the construction sector."

Apart from the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese construction sector "has also received assistance from other fraternal countries such as the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania in building many very important projects. Friendly countries such as Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and international organizations such as the UN Development Program and UN Population Fund have helped the Vietnamese construction sector with manufacturing construction material, technical urban projects, transferring some new technologies, and training scientific-technical cadres."

In the framework of the special Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia alliance, the Vietnamese construction sector has worked side by side with the construction sectors of the two friendly countries in carrying out a number of cooperation projects in construction and in manufacturing construction materials, in making construction designs and plans, and in training construction cadres and workers.

"In its process of growth, the Vietnamese construction sector has created a force of professional scientific-technical cadres and well-trained workers. This is a great potential that opens up many prospects for labor cooperation with various countries. Facts in recent years show the effectiveness and wonderful prospects of this form of cooperation. A case in point is that Vietnamese technical cadres and workers have participated in building the (Florence) Scientific-Technical University in Algeria. Through this cooperation, not only have we joined with our friends in completing the construction project but we have also had a chance to learn some new construction technology to improve our knowledge.

"A number of units of the Vietnamese construction sector have begun accepting contracts for building complete projects abroad. It has just started building a number of public utility projects in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia. In the future, sending the construction force abroad will be vigorously developed to work on projects both extensive and intensive, from easy to difficult, and from simple to complex."

The Ministry of Building now has foreign trade relations with many companies and countries in the world. A construction materials export-import corporation of the ministry is exporting to the world market many favorite products such as granite, tiles, cement, white sand, and so forth. The construction sector's prospects for international cooperation have increased, especially since the promulgation of the new law on investment. "In the construction sector's international cooperation, we hope to receive the cooperation of overseas Vietnamese in the areas of capital investment, purchase of equipment and materials, dissemination of trade experience and professional expertise to further develop the country's construction sector."

Briefs

Books on Party Purification

In support of the campaign to purify and enhance the militant strength of party organizations and the state machinery and to make social relations healthy, the General Book Distribution Corporation has released a set of books consisting mainly of the three following volumes: "Strengthen the Party's Militant Strength," which presents the Political Bureau's Resolution No 4-NQTU dated 12 September 1987 and Comrade Do Mui's article entitled: "Enhance the Quality of Party Cadres and Members, Preserve the Purity of the Party, and Enhance its Militant Strength;" a collection of guidelines set forth by the Secretariat and Organization Department of the party Central Committee; and a collection of speeches and articles by President Ho entitled: "On the Personality of Communist Party Members," which illustrates the struggle against all manifestations of negativism, retrogression, and deviation among party members. [Summary] [BK0705095588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 May 88]

Envoy Received by Swedish King

On 3 May, King Gustaf XVI of Sweden received Comrade Luu Quy Tan, Vietnamese ambassador to Sweden, who called on the king before leaving for home to assume new duties. The envoy conveyed to King Gustaf XVI the regards and congratulations of Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State, on the occasion of the king's 42d birthday. The king asked Comrade Luu

Quy Tan to convey to Chairman Vo Chi Cong and the Vietnamese Government leaders his thanks and wished the Vietnamese people many achievement in national construction. The king especially extended his regards to the cadres and workers of the Bai Bang paper mill and wished them success in performing their duties in honor of the friendship between Vietnam and Sweden. [Text] [BK0905064488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 May 88]

French Medical Equipment

Hanoi VNA May 7—In a joint venture with the French company Rhone-Poulenc, the Vinaspecia Pharmacy under the Union of Pharmaceutical Factories was recently supplied with a set of automatic capsule-making equipment with a capacity of 30,000 capsules an hour. The equipment costs 40,000 U.S. dollars to be shared equally by both sides. With this equipment, Vinaspecia has become the first establishment in the city to have a complete chain for the production of antibiotics. [Text] [BK0705074388 Hanoi VNA English 0700 GMT 7 May 88]

FRG Organizations Grant Aid

Hanoi VNA May 7—Two organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Caritas and the Diakonisches Werk, have decided to grant Vietnam 100,000 Deutsche marks as aid to the people in northern provinces. The sum will be converted into commodities which will be sent to Vietnam in the nearest future. [Text] [BK0805033888 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 7 May 88]

New Caledonia

Further on Aftermath of Hostage Rescue

Separatists Call for Protest

BK0605123088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT
6 May 88

[Text] Noumea, May 6 (AFP)—Kanak separatists Friday [6 May] called for a day of protest in New Caledonia Saturday and a general strike in mourning for the killing of 19 militants by French security forces in the South Pacific territory.

The Political Bureau of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) summoned the "whole of the Kanak people" to observe a 24-hour mobilisation on Saturday.

An FLNKS spokesman said that protest actions would take place throughout the South Pacific territory including the capital Noumea.

"On this day of mourning the mobilisation must be on the scale of the massacre perpetrated at Ouvea," he said.

French security forces Thursday freed 22 gendarmes and one magistrate held as hostages for nearly two weeks by a Kanak separatist commando.

The USTKE trade-union, affiliated to the FLNKS, called for a 24-hour general strike Saturday, which could be prolonged from day to day after Monday.

The FLNKS spokesman said that the "butchery at (the island of) Ouvea was premeditated."

The spokesman said: "the fact that there were 19 dead and not a single wounded on the Kanak side bears out the idea of a massacre."

"All the ingredients of a colonial war have been put into place by (Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard) Pons for the past two years. The next French government will have to defuse this process," he said.

Population Votes for Chirac

BK0905012888 Hong Kong AFP in English 2224 GMT
9 May 88

[Text] Noumea, New Caledonia, May 9 (AFP)—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac polled a record 90.3 per cent of the votes cast in New Caledonia during Sunday's French presidential election official results showed.

By comparison President Francois Mitterrand scored a lowly 9.7 per cent of the votes.

Observers said the results in the South Pacific territory reflected the call by the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) for its supporters to boycott the election.

During the 1981 presidential election when the pro-independence parties participated in the poll Mr Mitterrand scored 34.5 per cent.

The support of the small LKS [Kanak Socialist Liberation] pro-independence party in the second round Sunday enabled Mr Mitterrand to improve his first round score of 4.9 per cent.

President Mitterrand obtained his best score in the island of Mare in the Loyalty Group where the LKS has a strong following.

Mr Mitterrand scored 62.5 per cent in Mare where the FLNKS undertook not to prevent people from voting.

Mr Chirac scored 94.1 per cent in Noumea and 94.6 per cent in Montadore, the two largest towns in New Caledonia where French settlers form the majority of the population.

Kanak Hails Mitterrand Reelection

BK0905040488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0358 GMT
9 May 88

[Text] Noumea, May 9 (AFP)—The president of the leading Melanesian separatist group in New Caledonia Monday hailed the re-election of French President Francois Mitterrand.

"It is a bit like a flash of lightning in the night, I am happy for the president, it is good for France," Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist Liberation Front (FLNKS) told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

He said that Mr. Mitterrand was capable of moving to break the impasse in the French South Pacific territory.

"Nobody can find a solution alone. (Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard) Pons wanted to find a solution alone" with French MP for New Caledonia Jacques Lafleur, a leading figure in the movement against independence for New Caledonia, and "the result was Ouvea," Mr. Tjibaou added.

He was referring to an assault by French forces Thursday to free two dozen French hostages held by Melanesian separatists on the small island of Ouvea, in which 19 Melanesians and two French soldiers died.

Mr. Lafleur and two other anti-independence New Caledonia MP's, Dick Ukeiwe and Maurice Nenou said they were disappointed and concerned that socialist Mr. Mitterrand had defeated conservative French Premier Jacques Chirac, who took more than 90 per cent of the votes polled in New Caledonia Sunday.

Mr. Ukeiwe said he hoped that "the democratically elected president will also be prepared to take into account the vote of the Caledonians."

"I am unhappy for New Caledonia, I am unhappy for Jacques Chirac," Mr. Lafleur said.

The Ouvea incident and the freeing of three French hostages from Lebanon in the week before the French presidential election had little effect on voting, according to a poll published in Paris in the LE PARISIEN daily Monday.

Only 13 to 14 per cent of some 4,190 people questioned in the exit poll said that one or other of the events had influenced their voting decision.

Kanaks Bury Dead; Demand Inquiry
BK0905011688 Hong Kong AFP in English 2125 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] Ouvea, New Caledonia, May 8 (AFP)—Weeping women wearing traditional dress and grim-faced men buried here Sunday the 19 Melanesian separatists killed after security forces stormed the cave in which they were holding hostages.

Two soldiers were also killed in Thursday's operation in this French South Pacific territory.

Hundreds of mourners, including anti-separatists, Sunday pressed around the common grave as a Melanesian or Kanak separatist flag flew overhead.

A few hundred metres (yards) away, gendarmes watched listlessly from the shade of a coconut palm.

According to the mayor of Ouvea, Ohwana Hossea, the identification of five of the 19 was made difficult because their faces had been smashed by bullets.

Separatist leaders took advantage of this first personal contact with journalists since the hostages were taken on April 22 to give out statements denouncing the official version of the assault on the cave.

The Kanak separatists demanded an official inquiry, denouncing the brutality of the Army against the population, and the cutting of communications and supplies to the island.

Kidnappers Flown to France
BK1005035088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0340 GMT 10 May 88

[Excerpt] Noumea, May 10 (AFP)—Twenty-nine Melanesian separatists facing charges linked with the Ouvea hostage episode which left 25 people dead were flown to Paris by military aircraft Tuesday, police said.

The separatists have been charged with a series of offences including murder, armed rebellion and hostage-taking by Noumea Magistrate Philippe Allard.

A court in the French Pacific territory Monday referred the case to a Paris court, saying it was in "the interests of public security." [passage omitted]

Vanuatu

Minister Locks, Crowd Blocks French Embassy Gate
BK0805062888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] Port Villa, May 8 (AFP)—A Vanuatu Government minister chained and padlocked the gates of the French Embassy here Sunday as 200 Melanesian protesters turned back French citizens going to vote in the French presidential elections.

The protesters chased down the main street of the capital cars packed with French citizens en route to the embassy where they were to cast their votes in the second round of the French election, witnesses said.

A baton-wielding islander smashed a car windscreen in protest against the killing of 19 Kanak (Melanesian) separatists by French forces in an operation Thursday to release French hostages in neighbouring New Caledonia, witnesses said.

"That's 1,000 votes that Chirac's lost," Vanuatu Immigration and Tourism Minister Barak Lope said as he clamped a padlock shut on a heavy anchor chain wound about the embassy main gate.

He was referring to conservative French Premier Jacques Chirac who is up against Socialist President Francois Mitterrand in Sunday's vote.

Earlier, a high-ranking French diplomat arriving to open the embassy polling booth was surrounded by shouting demonstrators as he attempted to gain entry to the mission.

A lone French woman drove up to the police roadblocks in a small white sedan, but was halted by gesticulating Melanesians

She protested: "I'm here to vote," but the demonstrators responded: "If you want to vote, go back home to France," witnesses said.

All Caucasians passing the demonstration were asked whether they spoke English or French.

The demonstration turned ugly when a French couple walked towards the embassy after leaving their car in a nearby parking lot.

They were turned back but as they began walking away, an islander waving a wooden baton rushed at them shouting "Don't let them go, hit them."

Other islanders tried to subdue him, but he broke away and rushed the couple's car as it quickly reversed.

With two swift strikes of the baton, the man smashed a side window as the fleeing vehicle wheeled around. The man made a second rush, this time smashing the wind-screen.

As the car accelerated towards the safety of the main road, the vehicle knocked the demonstrator to the ground, injuring his leg.

Outside the embassy gate, a mobile force (paramilitary) officer carrying tear gas canisters on his belt, used a loudhailer to order the demonstrators to disperse.

The crowd screamed back: "No way, we stay."

Parliamentarian William Edgel, who represents the northern island of Espiritu Santo, told the growing group of police that the crowd should be allowed to remain as the anti-French demonstration was in line with the ruling Vanua-Aku Party's (VP) policies.

The mobile force officer withdrew and subsequently returned to concede that the demonstration would be allowed if it remained peaceful.

Protest leaders said they would continue to block the embassy entrance until the scheduled closing time for the poll.

Voters Excluded From Embassy

LD0805131588 Paris Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 8 May 88

[Text] The French voters in Vanuatu in the New Hebrides [as heard], situated northeast of New Caledonia, have not yet managed to vote. They found the gates of their embassy closed; the gates had been padlocked by the immigration and tourism minister himself. Two hundred Melanesians, who were protesting against the operation to rescue the 23 gendarmes held hostage in Ouvéa, where 19 people were killed, set upon the voters. (Dominique de la Roa) reports from Noumea:

[Begin De La Roa recording] There was no voting for the French people in Vanuatu. When they went to their embassy in Port Villa this morning to fulfill their civic duty, they found themselves in front of locked doors: The mission had been padlocked by the immigration and tourism minister himself. Barak Sope explained his gesture in a few words: This will mean 1,000 less for Chirac. The French who came by car to the Port Villa main street had to face some 200 Melanesians who set upon them. The demonstrators were protesting against what they called the Ouvéa massacre in New Caledonia. Some windshields were shattered, some of the Frenchmen who insisted on being allowed to vote were told: If you want to vote, go back to France. The security forces then tried to disperse the demonstrators but an MP opposed the move by saying that the anti-French demonstration was in keeping with the policy of the government party. This was Dominique de la Roa in Noumea for France Inter. [end recording]

[Presenter] France can only deplore the fact that French citizens should be prevented from fulfilling their voting duty, said a Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman in Paris just now. Two hundred French people are on the Port Villa embassy polling lists and only 120 voted on 24 April in the first round.

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